

Food Security and Poverty

№3 - 2012

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Introduction

In accordance with European Commission Matrix on Policy Reform of Memorandum of Understanding on Food Security Program in the Republic of Tajikistan the decision about preparation and publishing of Quarterly Food Security Bulletin was made to ensure system of reliable operative information and analysis of current food security situation in the Republic of Tajikistan. The Bulletin is being published on Tajik, Russian, and English languages on quarterly basis, starting from 2005.

“Food security presumes that all people have access, at all time, to sufficient food required for an active and healthy life. Food security also means physical availability of food in sufficient quantities, accessibility of those foodstuffs for households (through the market and other sources, that suppose sufficient purchasing power), as well as consumption of food in quantities required for satisfying of nutritional needs”.

The main indicators covered by the Bulletin are production of food, food availability and accessibility, areas under crops, agricultural production and productivity, main climatic conditions, health indicators, water supply, prices, and quantitative indicators reflecting situation on food market.

The Appendices to the Bulletin show indicators of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, information on nutritional status of various socio-economic groups of the population, as well as estimated data on food balance.

The presented Quarterly Food Security Information Bulletin of Tajikistan was prepared by the Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan with participation of key Ministries and Departments (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transport, Hydrometeorological Agency under the Committee for Nature and Forestry Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, etc.).

The publication is intended both for specialists and all interested persons.

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OVERVIEW

- According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-September 2012 was valued at 24846.7 million somoni, and increased by 7.5% as compared to the similar period of 2011 (in constant prices).
- The average monthly inflation rate in consumer's sector made up 0.6% (against 1.0% in the corresponding period of the previous year).
- According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in September 2012 was 2187.1 thsd.persons, of them 2132.2 thsd.persons (97.5%) were occupied in the economy, and 55.0 thsd.persons (2.5% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed.
- In January – September 2012, 11.9 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 11.1 thsd.persons (92.2%) were on leave without pay. 0.7 thsd.persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, remained at the level of January-September 2011 and amounted to 3.1% of economically active population.
- Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in September 2012 made up 15.0% as compared to August 2012; as compared to September 2011, the real wages and salaries increased by 11.1%. In January – September 2012, the real wages and salaries increased by 16.9% as compared to January-September 2011.
- In September 2012, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (228.16 somoni), as well as fishery (356.59 somoni).
- The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January-September 2012 continued to remain labor incomes (49.7%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (10%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 15.6 times.
- In January-September 2012, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 18.7% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 115.4 kg per one household member.
- The value of gross agricultural output in January-September 2012 in all categories of farms increased by 9.8% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 11323.2 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 8378.7 mln.somoni (increased by 10.6%), and animal products – 2944.5 mln.somoni (increased by 7.6%).

- In January-September 2011 farms of all categories produced 994250 tons of grain, 665875 tons of potato, 948924 tons of vegetables, 363405 tons of melons, 219657 tons of fruits, and 114108 tons of grapes. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, production of the following crops has increased: grain by 14.2%, potatoes – by 20.4%, vegetables – by 14.5%, melons – by 9.8%, fruits – by 22.2%, and grapes - by 22.7%.
- In January – September 2012, farms of all categories produced 98660 tons of meat (or 106.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 497639 tons of milk (106.7%). The total production of eggs amounted to 218623 thsd. pieces, increasing by 17.3% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.
- In January-September 2012, the highest increase in prices was registered for cabbage (by 34.3%), light wheat flour (by 26.7%), carrot (by 20.5%), milk (by 14.8%), beef (by 11.5%), live fish (by 11.1%), potato (by 8.6%), sour-milk products (by 8.0%), mutton (by 7.5%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 6.3%), apples (by 5.7%), and sour cream (by 3.8%). At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for onion (by 26.4%), eggs (by 17.3%), cotton oil (by 13.6%), sand sugar (by 12.3%), and rice (by 8.1%).

CHAPTER 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The below socio-economic indicators depict overall economic situation in the country, required for analysis of food security situation.

1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to preliminary estimates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-September 2012 was valued at 24846.7 million somoni, and increased by 7.5% as compared to the similar period of 2011 (in constant prices).

The biggest impact was due to increase of production in trade, agriculture, and services.

Table 1: Main socio-economic indicators

	2010	2011 ¹	Jan-Sep 2012
Population, as of the end of period (million)	7.6	7.8	7.9
Nominal GDP (mln.somoni)	24707.1	30069.3	24846.7
of which (in %):			
agriculture	19.6	23.8	23.3
industry	14.7	12.3	13.9
services	54.5	52.1	49.9
GDP per capita (somoni)	3263.5	3910.1	-
GDP growth, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	6.5	7.4	7.5
State budget deficit / surplus (as percentage of GDP)	0.4	1.2	2.5
Consumer Price Indices, in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	106.5	112.5	105.5
Price Indices for foodstuffs	105.9	117.0	102.8
Price indices for services	108.8	106.2	114.1
Exchange rate of somoni (per 1 US Dollar)	4.3790	4.6096	4.7645
Officially registered unemployment rate	2.1	2.5	2.5
Number of registered unemployed, thsd.persons	48.1	54.5	55.0
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	108.2	113.2	98.3
Monthly average wages and salaries (somoni)	354.44	442.13	525.17
in % to the corresponding period of the previous year	124.6	124.7	123.4
Trade balance (mln.USD)	-1462.6	-1929.5	-1714.2
Share of food in total imports, %	18.5	20.2	20.5
Share of food in total exports, %	5.3	4.4	3.6

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

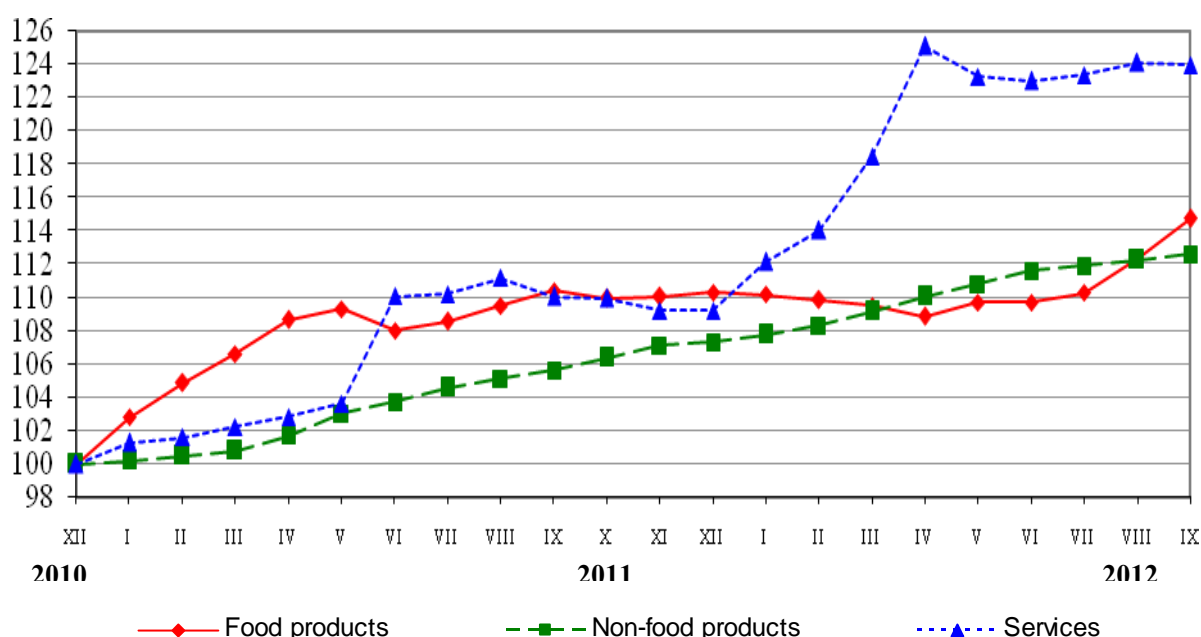
¹ preliminary data

1.2 Price and Tariff Indices

In September 2012, consumer price index constituted 101.3%, of which for foodstuff – 102.1%, non-food products – 100.3%, and paid services to population – 99.9%.

In January-September 2012, consumer price index constituted 105.6% as compared to December 2011, of which for foodstuff – 104.1%, non-food products – 104.8%, and paid services to population – 113.6%. The average monthly inflation rate in consumer’s sector made up 0.6% (against 1.0% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

Graph 1: Consumer price indices for foodstuff, non-food products and paid services (at the end of each month, in % to December 2010).



In January-September 2012, the increase of prices of foods outpaced those of non-foods. More detailed information on prices of food is available in the section 3 “Access to food”.

1.3 Foreign trade

In January-September 2012, foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan was valued at 3652.5 million USD, which is higher by 370.6 mln.USD (or 11.3%) than in January-September 2011. The gap between exports and imports determined the deficit of trade balance valued at - 1714.2 million USD. Tajikistan had foreign trade operations with 96 countries, of which 10 CIS countries and 86 far abroad countries.

About 43.9% (1604.6 mln.USD) of foreign trade turnover falls on the CIS countries, and 56.1% (2047.9 mln.USD) falls on other countries of the world. The deficit of trade balance with CIS countries constituted -1279.0 million USD, with other countries of the world -435.2 million USD.

In January-September 2012, the volume of exports amounted to 969.2 mln.USD and increased by 1.6% (or 15.2 mln.USD) as compared to January-September 2011. The volume of imports increased by 15.3% (or 355.4 mln.USD) and amounted to 2683.3 mln.USD

Major plant products in exports were fruits (21647 thsd.USD) and vegetables (7792 thsd.USD), while in imports it were wheat (113763 thsd.USD) and flour (89825 thsd.USD).

1.4 Labor market

According to preliminary estimates, the number of economically active population (employed and officially registered unemployed) in September 2012 was 2187.1 thsd.persons, of them 2132.2 thsd.persons (97.5%) were occupied in the economy, and 55.0 thsd.persons (2.5% of economically active population) had official status of unemployed.

Hidden unemployment means underemployment, when a part of workers are on forced leaves or work during incomplete working week / working day due to downtime. In January – September 2012, 11.9 thsd.persons were on leave on initiative of administration, of them 11.1 thsd.persons (92.2%) were on leave without pay. 0.7 thsd.persons were working during incomplete working week / working day. Unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment, remained at the level of January-September 2011 and amounted to 3.1% of economically active population.

From the beginning of 2012, 51.3 thsd.persons were registered in employment offices as looking for a job, which is less by 1.7% than in the corresponding period of 2011; of them 48.0% (24.6 thsd.persons) were women, and 56.6% (29.0 thsd.persons) were young people aged 15-29. All registered persons were unemployed; of them, 50.6% (25.9 thsd.persons) were registered for the first time, 55.1% (28.2 thsd.persons) didn't have a profession \ qualification.

As of the end of September 2012, the number of vacancies, offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 5.6% as compared to the similar period of 2011, and amounted to 11.8 thsd. places. The number of vacancies for blue-collar job increased by 10.4% and amounted to 5.6 thsd. (47.1% of the total number of vacancies). As compared to August 2012, the number of vacancies offered by enterprises through employment offices decreased by 5.6%. In September 2012, there were 6.4 free persons per one declared vacancy (against 6.0 persons in September 2011).

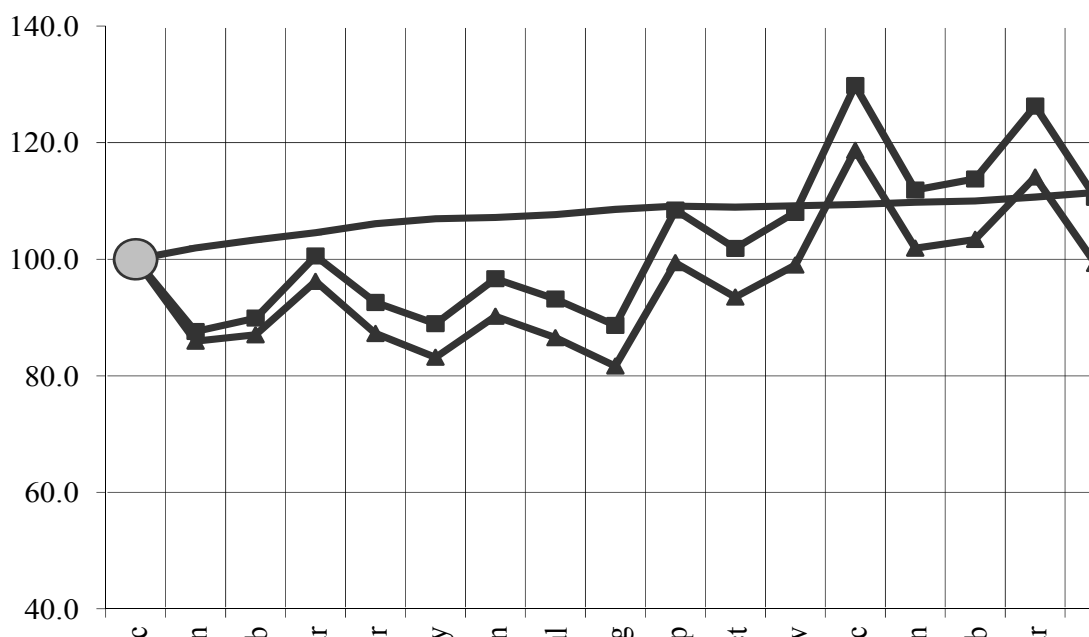
Increase of real wages and salaries (deflated by the CPI) in September 2012 made up 15.0% as compared to August 2012; as compared to September 2011, the real wages and salaries increased by 11.1%. In January – September 2012, the real wages and salaries increased by 16.9% as compared to January-September 2011.

In September 2012, the lowest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry (228.16 somoni), as well as fishery (356.59 somoni). The highest wages and salaries in real sector were observed in mining industry and quarry mining (1670.42 somoni), construction (1242.72 somoni), and energy, gas, and water supply industries (1017.21 somoni). The average monthly salary in real sector in September 2012 was 468.26 somoni, increasing by 9.2% as compared to September 2011.

In service sector, the highest salaries were observed in the area of financial intermediation

(2005.45 somoni), transport, warehousing, and communication (1380.11 somoni), and hotel and restaurant businesses (961.09 somoni). The average monthly salary in the service sector in September 2012 was 696.64 somoni, increasing by 21.0% as compared to September 2011.

Graph 2: Consumer price indices, nominal and real wages and salaries (December 2010 = 100)



As of the end of September 2012, the total arrears in salary payments for the republic (inclusive of arrears for previous years) amounted to 12970.1 thsd. somoni, of which the arrears for January-September 2012 accounted for 58.2% (7543.9 thsd.somoni).

The highest arrears in salary payments were observed in the real sectors: 4918.6 thsd.somoni (37.9% of total arrears) in construction, 3501.5 thsd.somoni (27.0%) in agriculture, hunting, and forestry, and 3036.9 thsd.somoni (23.4%) in processing industry.

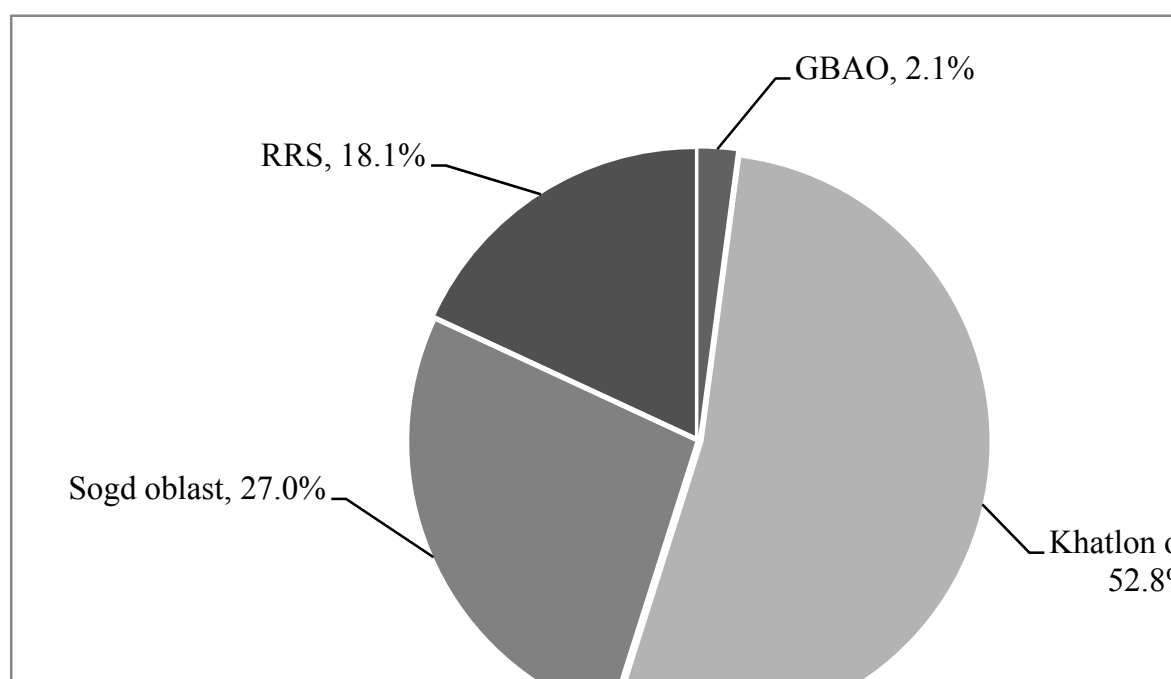
CHAPTER II. AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

Availability refers to the physical presence of food as a result of domestic production or market operations. On country level availability of food is determined by combination of food stocks, commercial imports, food aid and domestic production. The availability is also determined by the following elements: weather conditions, crop yield, livestock and productivity, producer prices for food, food prices in neighboring countries, as well as national policy defining production, trade, distribution and pricing.

2.1. Growth in agricultural production

The value of gross agricultural output in January-September 2012 in all categories of farms increased by 9.8% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 11323.2 mln.somoni (at current prices), of which: plant products– 8378.7 mln.somoni (increased by 10.6%), and animal products – 2944.5 mln.somoni (increased by 7.6%).

Graph 3: Gross agricultural output in January – September 2012 by regions



2.1.1. Outlook for agricultural production

Climate influence on crop production

July was warm. The average monthly air temperature in valleys and piedmonts was within the norm: +24+31 degrees in piedmonts, +14+23 degrees in mountain regions (+27 degrees in Darvoz region), and +9+12 degrees in high mountain areas of GBAO.

Light rains were observed in some mountain regions and piedmonts. Lightning storms were registered during 3-5 days in some mountain regions.

Increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed during the month, except for Isfara river in Toshkurgon observation station (60% of the norm). The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (65-150%), and above the last-year values (110-250%).

August was characterized by warm and dry weather conditions. The average monthly air temperature was above the norm by 1-2 degrees in the most regions of the republic, as follows: +27+30 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +16+24 degrees in mountains, and +10+13 degrees in high mountain areas.

No rains were observed during the month in the most part of the republic. Short rains were registered only on 6 and 7 August in few regions. Decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed, except for the second decade of the month.

Decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed, except for the second decade of the month. The average monthly water content in the most rivers was within and below the norm (80-120%). Water content of Yahsu-Karbostanak, Yahsu – Vose, and Zeravshan – Dupuli was above the norm by 30-100%.

September was characterized by relatively warm weather and limited rains. The average monthly air temperature exceeded the norm by 1 degree: +19+24 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +12+20 degrees in mountains (+25 degrees in Darvoz region), and +6+8 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO.

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions of the republic was below the norm (or within the norm in some mountain and high mountain areas).

Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease. The average monthly water content of the most rivers was within or above the norm (91-180%), except for Karatag river (88% of the norm).

Table 2. Water reservoirs as of 31 September 2012

<i>Water reservoirs</i>	<i>Changes during the month, mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>Volume of water in 2011</i>		<i>Volume of water in 2012</i>	
		<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>	<i>mln. cubic meters</i>	<i>in % to total capacity</i>
Kayrakkum	+0,100	1483	35,6	1483	35,6
Nurek	+0,028	10538	100,2	10545	100,3

2.1.2. Crop production

Table 3: Sown area and gross harvest

	2010	2011	January-September 2012
Sown area (thsd.ha)	839.5	850.4	857.8
Winter crops	274.2	250.7	246.7
Cereal crops	274.2	250.7	246.7
Spring crops	565.3	599.7	611.1
Cereal crops	185.7	176.5	176.1
wheat	90.0	81.0	76.8
barley	48.2	51.0	51.9
Industrial crops	194.2	236.3	231.7
Potatoes	31.7	36.7	41.8
Vegetables	44.8	46.9	49.0
Melons	20.9	17.2	18.3
Gross harvest, thsd.tons			
Cereal crops	1261.6	1098.2	994.3
Potatoes	760.1	863.1	665.9
Vegetables	1142.6	1241.9	948.9
Melons	482.4	423.3	363.4

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

As of 1 October 2012, the share of areas under cereals and leguminous cultures accounted for 49.3% of all sown areas, under technical cultures – 27.0%, of which under cotton – 23.3%, under feed crops – 11.0%, under potatoes, vegetables and melons – 12.7%.

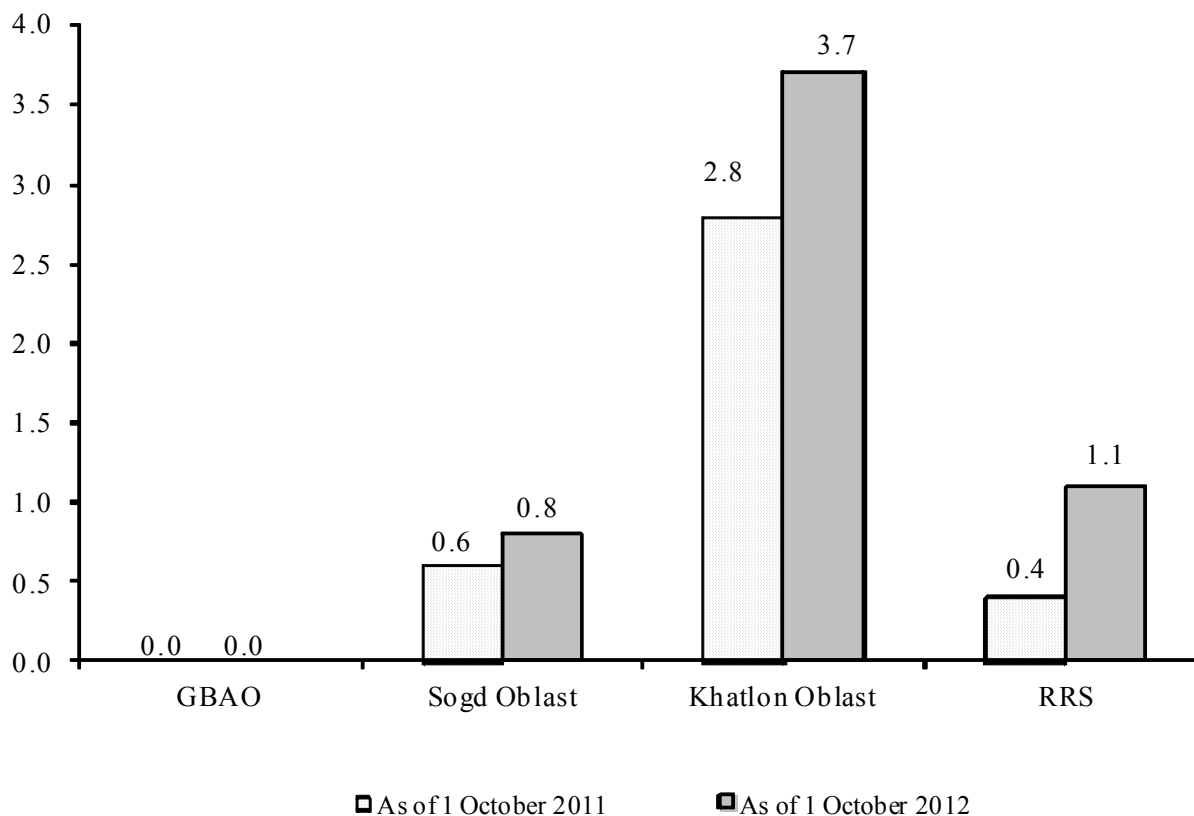
In January-September 2011 farms of all categories produced 994250 tons of grain, 665875 tons of potato, 948924 tons of vegetables, 363405 tons of melons, 219657 tons of fruits, and 114108 tons of grapes. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, production of the following crops has increased: grain by 14.2%, potatoes – by 20.4%, vegetables – by 14.5%, melons – by 9.8%, fruits – by 22.2%, and grapes - by 22.7%.

2.1.3. Spring crops

As of 1 October of the current year, spring crops were sown on an area of 5.5 thousand ha, or 144% of the areas under spring crops at the corresponding time last year. Details on spring crops sowing by Oblasts are presented in Graph 4.

Graph 4: Area under spring crops (thsd.ha)

(thsd.ha)



Vegetables were sown on 4.5 thsd.ha, which is higher by 1.4 thsd.ha than in the corresponding period of the last year.

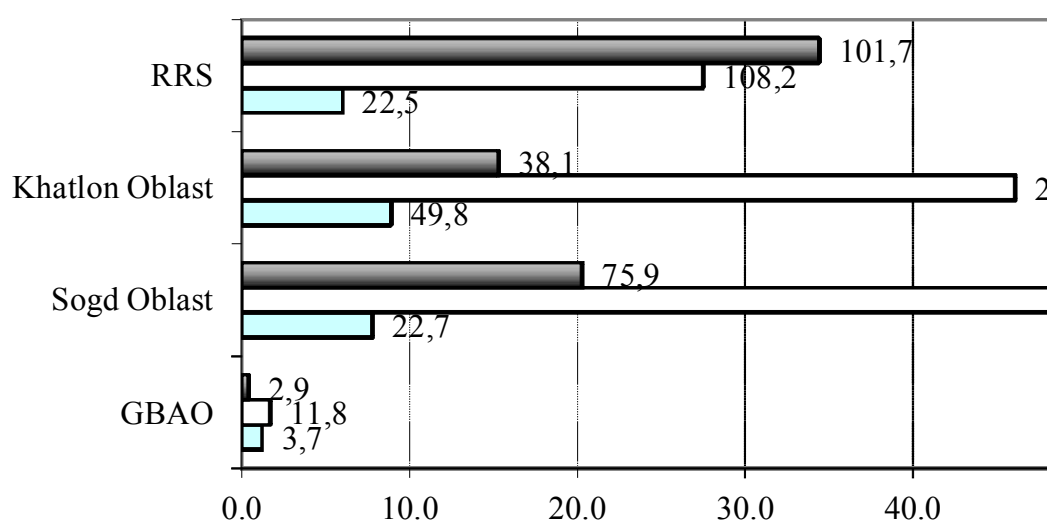
2.1.4. Livestock production

As of 1 October 2012, a number of cattle in farms of all categories amounted to 2007.5 thsd.heads (increasing by 86.3 thsd.heads or 4.5% as compared to the similar date of the previous year). Number of sheep and goats increased by 182.2 thsd.heads or 4.0%. About 92.2% of cattle and 82.0% of sheep and goats belong to population' farm businesses.

In January – September 2012, farms of all categories produced 98660 tons of meat (or 106.5% as compared to the similar period of the previous year) and 497639 tons of milk (106.7%). The total production of eggs amounted to 218623 thsd. pieces, increasing by 17.3% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

Table 4: Main indicators of livestock production in the Republic of Tajikistan

	2010	2011	January-September 2012
Production, thsd.tons			
Meat (slaughtered)	71.6	75.4	49.3
of which:			
Beef and veal	26.0	30.6	20.0
Mutton and goats meat	36.9	37.4	24.3
Poultry	1.1	4.4	2.8
Other meat	3.2	3.0	2.2
Milk	660.8	695.9	497.6
Eggs, mln.	231.9	254.7	218.6
Productivity			
The average milk yield per cow, kg	1403	1437	1115
The average output of eggs per laying hen, pieces	163	168	145

Graph 5. Production of main live-stock products in January-September 2012, in all categories of farms, thsd. tons

2.2. Producer prices

Table 5: Changes in producer prices

	2011				2012		
	<i>I q.</i>	<i>II q.</i>	<i>III q.</i>	<i>IV q.</i>	<i>I q.</i>	<i>II q.</i>	<i>III q.</i>
Wheat	1.41	1.90	2.0	1.20	1.20	1.39	1.35
Milk	1.24	2.0	2.0	1.50	1.97	1.80	1.43
Potatoes	1.92	2.0	1.6	1.16	0.60	1.25	2.02

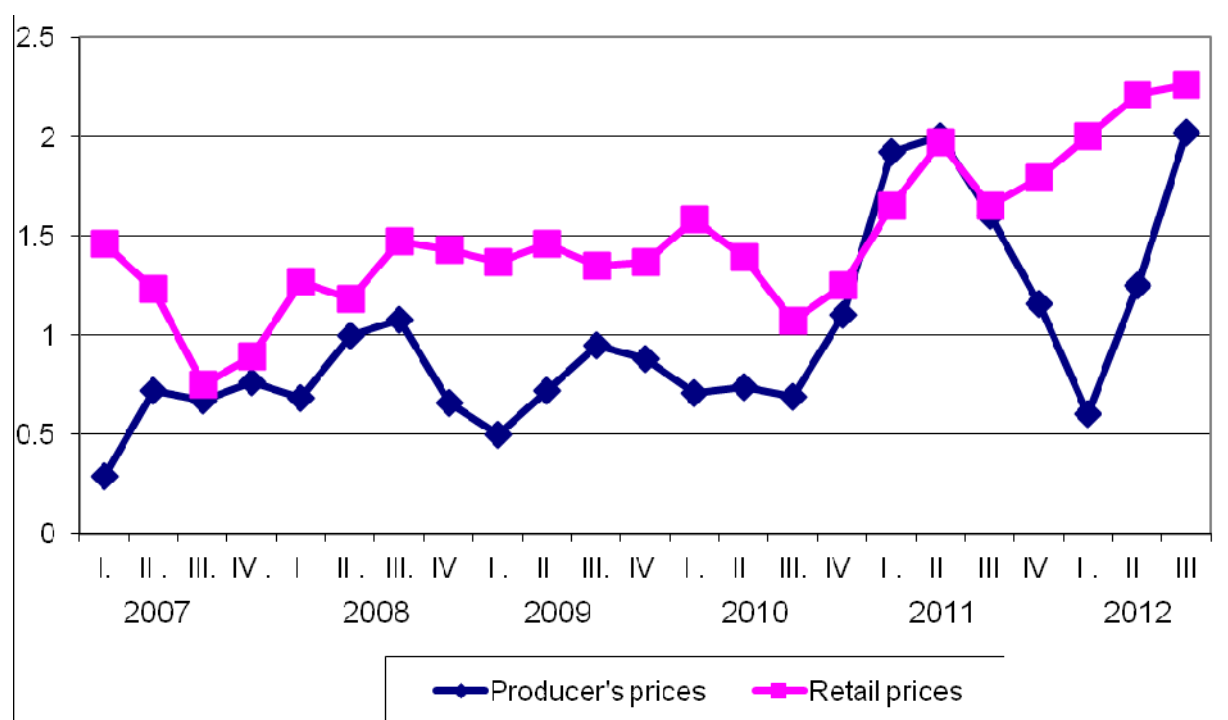
(somon / kg)

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan

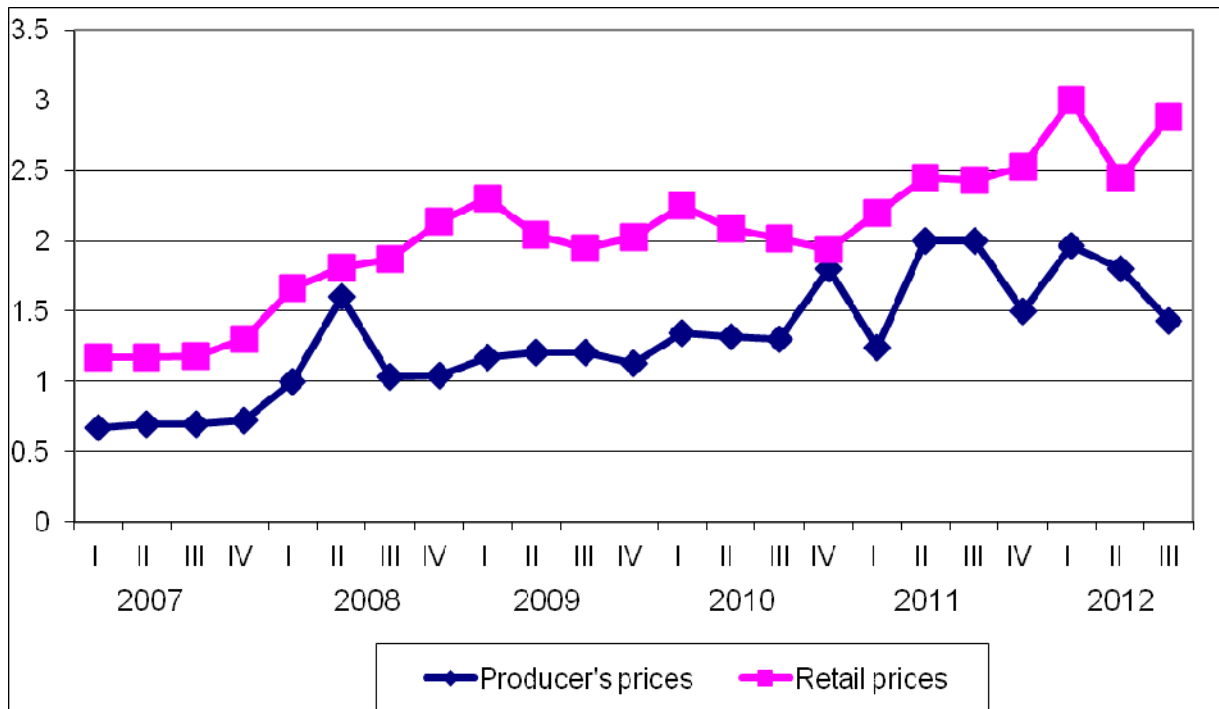
In January – September 2012, the imports of wheat increased by 100% as compared to January – September 2011.

Graph 6. Trends in producer and retail prices of potato

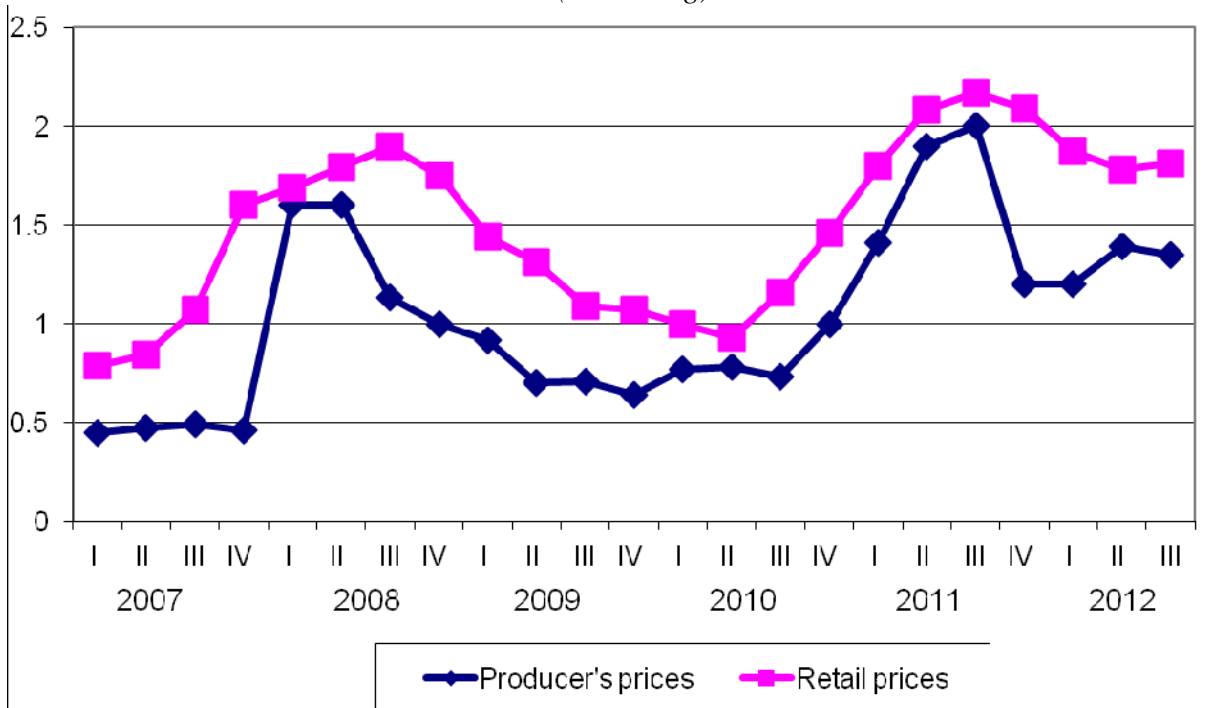
(somon/kg)



Graph 7. Trends in producer and retail prices of milk
(somon/kg)



Graph 8. Trends in producer and retail prices of wheat
(somon/kg)



The given graphs show that the changes in retail prices are higher than in producer's ones. This trend is specific for all types of agricultural products (see Appendices 3 and 4).

2.3. Trade in basic foodstuffs

Share of food products in the total volume of exports of Tajikistan accounted for 4.5% and 3.6% in January-September of 2011 and 2012, respectively. The share of food products in the total volume of imports was well higher and accounted for 19.2% and 20.5%, respectively.

The major food products imported to the Republic of Tajikistan were wheat and flour (the greatest share), as well as sugar, vegetable oil, vegetables, fruits, potato, flour products (macaroni, noodles, bread, cakes, pastries), milk, eggs, tea and others.

In January – September 2012, the imports of food products increased by 47.5% as compared to January- September 2011, of which the import of potatoes increased by three times, eggs – by 1.9 times, fruits – by 20.2%, and pasta – by 83.9%. Import of flour increased by 11.6% amounting to 261.3 thsd.tons (against 234.2 thsd.tons in January – September 2011). Import of wheat increased by 100% amounting to 523.9 thsd.tons (against 263.8 thsd.tons in January – September 2011).

**Table 6: Exports and Imports of basic food products
in January – September of 2011 and 2012**

			<i>(thsd.tons)</i>	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
<i>Food products</i>	143.2	129.3	830.7	1225.5
of which				
wheat	-	-	263.8	523.9
flour	-	-	234.2	261.3
sugar	-	-	78.7	103.7
spaghetti, noodles, elbow and other products	-	-	11.2	20.6
vegetable oil	-	-	56.9	52.7
milk and dairy products	-	-	7.0	7.3
eggs	-	-	2.7	5.1
tea	0.0	-	5.0	4.5
potato	-	-	10.0	29.7
fresh vegetables	82.6	60.9	1.5	13.7
fresh fruits and berries	6.9	7.4	11.8	13.7
fruit and vegetable juices	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6
canned vegetables, tomatoes	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.0
Share of food products in total volume, %	4.5	3.6	19.2	20.5

2.4. Availability of food per capita

The availability of food per capita is calculated using a food balance. A food balance shows for each basic food commodity, the total physical availability and utilization of that foodstuff over a given period of time, usually 1 year. **Total physical availability** is the sum of stocks at the beginning of the period, production and imports of that commodity in a given period of time. **Total utilization** covers use for human consumption + use as animal seed + seed + losses + exports + stocks at the end of the period. In any one period, the availability and utilization of the same commodity must balance. Drawn up over a succession of years, food balances usually reveal a trend in total availability, imports, exports, and the availability of food for human consumption and for feed use. Dividing the annual amount of food available for human consumption by the population gives a key indicator of availability: the average availability of food per capita per year. This measure of food availability is a national average, which takes no account of households' access (i.e. ability to produce, purchase or otherwise obtain) to food.

Table 7: Consumption of foodstuff per capita

	<i>(kg / month)</i>	
	January – September 2011	January – September 2012
Bread products (expressed in grain)	13.1	12.8
Potatoes	2.7	2.9
Vegetables and melons	7.5	7.7
Fruits and berries	2.4	2.6
Sugar and confectionery items	1.0	0.9
Meat and meat products	0.9	1.2
Milk and dairy products	5.5	5.0
Eggs (pieces)	4	4
Vegetable oil	1.2	1.2
Fish and fish products	0.01	0.01

Source: Household budget survey

The analysis of food balances shows that food availability remains stable during last years. More detailed information is available in Appendix 5 “Food balance”.

CHAPTER III. ACCESS TO FOOD

Access to food refers to the ability of households to obtain adequate safe and appropriate foods to meet their needs for a healthy and active life. Access can be through production for own consumption, market purchases or donations / transfers.

3.1. Consumer prices

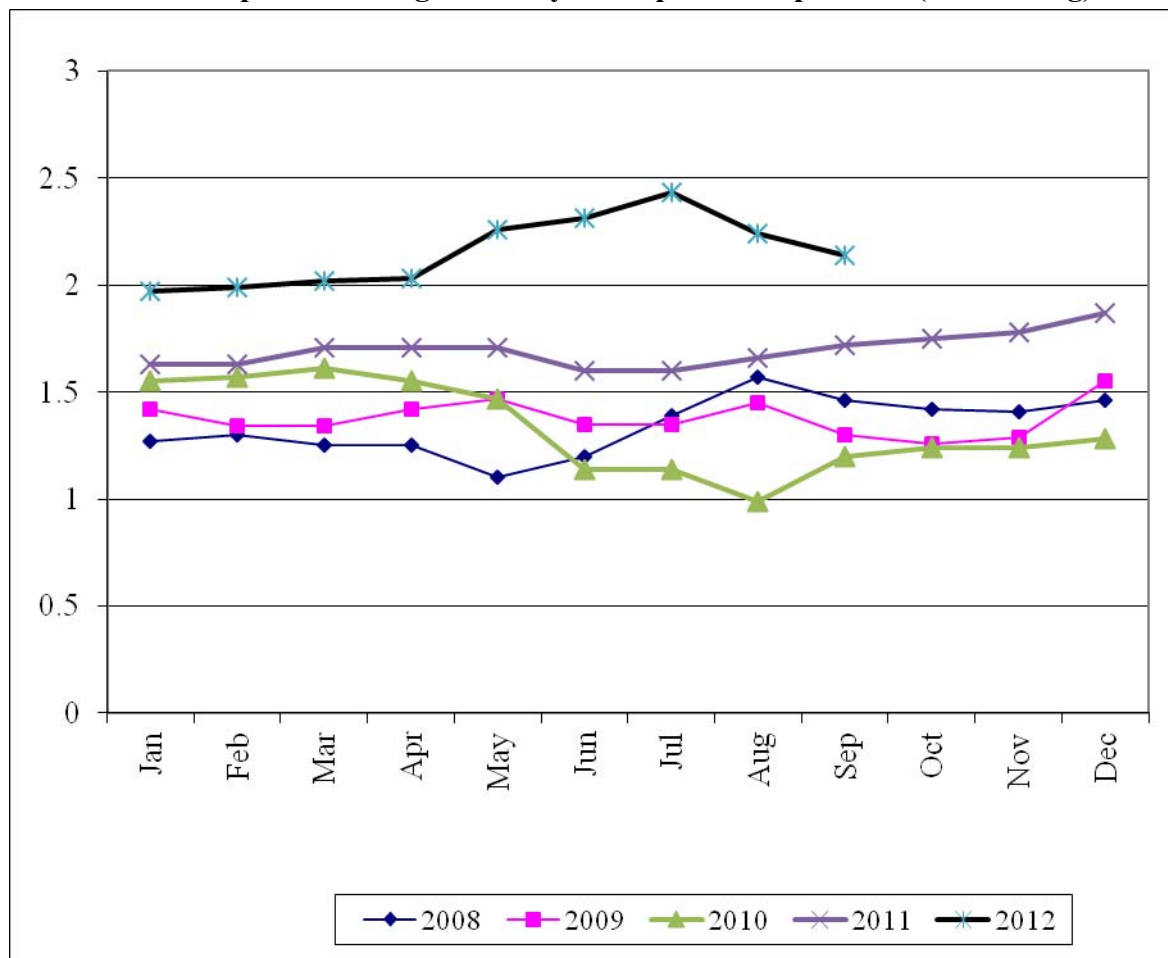
In September 2012, the consumer prices of most basic foodstuffs increased significantly as compared to September 2011, except for prices of eggs, sand sugar, and onion (See Table 8, Appendix 4).

Table 8: Prices for some food products in consumer's sector (average for Republic)

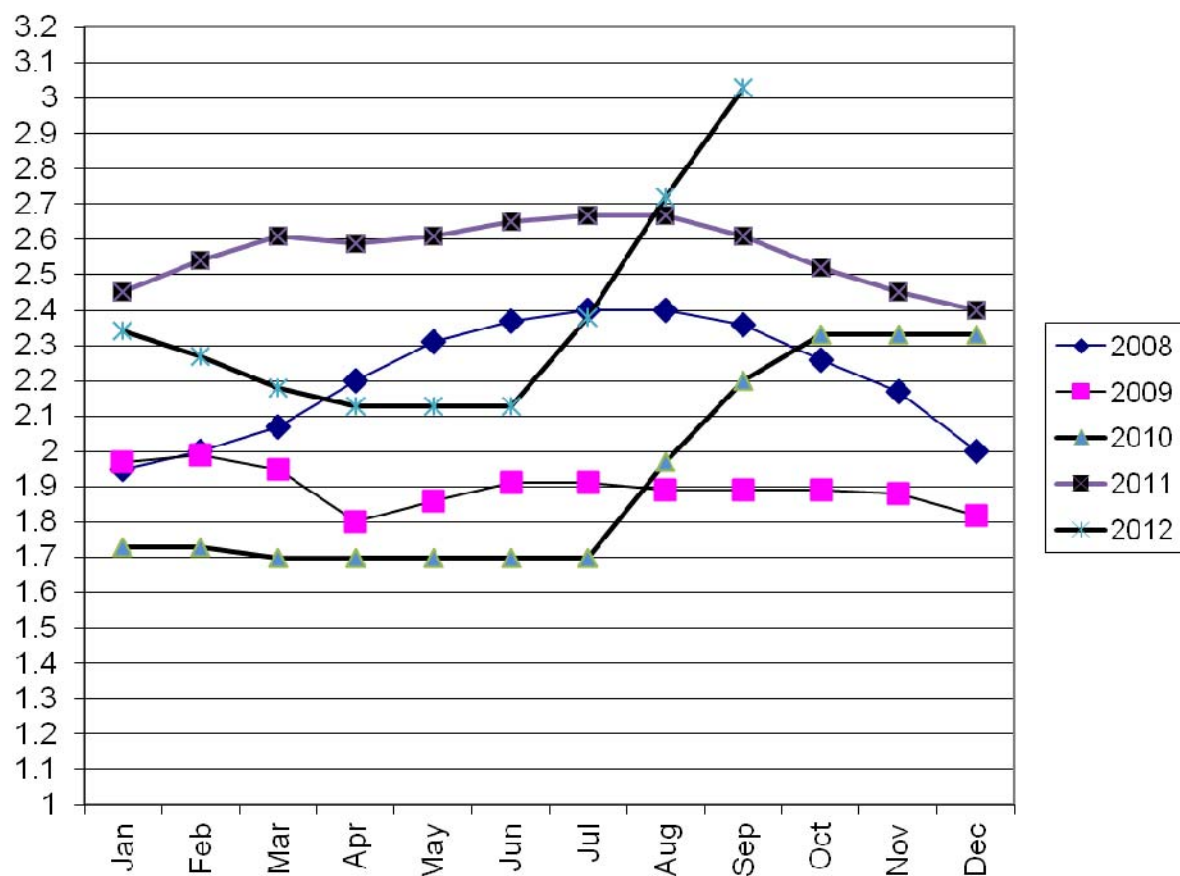
as of the end of the corresponding period; in Somoni; per kg, liter, piece

	2011		2012					
	Sept	Dec	Jan	Mar	May	Jul	Aug	Sep
Beef	26.35	26.69	26.53	27.18	28.90	28.22	29.44	30.22
Animal oil	25.26	25.62	26.41	26.39	26.37	26.37	26.27	26.18
Cotton oil	9.91	9.44	9.26	8.87	8.73	8.47	8.13	8.10
Milk	2.38	2.57	2.82	3.14	2.91	2.81	2.87	2.91
Eggs (10 pieces)	7.15	7.43	7.50	7.62	6.46	5.99	6.00	6.14
Sand sugar	7.10	6.03	5.87	5.57	5.58	5.45	5.22	5.24
Salt	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.78
Light wheat flour	2.61	2.40	2.34	2.18	2.13	2.38	2.72	3.03
Bread made from light wheat flour	2.85	2.43	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	3.11
Rice	5.84	7.05	7.14	7.19	6.78	6.67	6.50	6.48
Potatoes	1.72	1.87	1.97	2.02	2.26	2.43	2.24	2.14
Onion	1.62	1.81	1.93	1.94	1.60	1.25	1.36	1.43
Carrot	1.35	1.18	1.13	1.39	1.73	2.43	2.13	1.73
Apples	4.11	3.89	4.01	4.95	5.87	4.56	4.46	4.10
Vodka	10.89	11.66	13.17	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10

In January-September 2012, the highest increase in prices was registered for cabbage (by 34.3%), light wheat flour (by 26.7%), carrot (by 20.5%), milk (by 14.8%), beef (by 11.5%), live fish (by 11.1%), potato (by 8.6%), sour-milk products (by 8.0%), mutton (by 7.5%), fruit and vegetable juices (by 6.3%), apples (by 5.7%), and sour cream (by 3.8%). At the same time, the highest decrease in prices was registered for onion (by 26.4%), eggs (by 17.3%), cotton oil (by 13.6%), sand sugar (by 12.3%), and rice (by 8.1%).

Graphs 9: Average monthly retail prices for potatoes (somon / kg)

Potatoes. Retail prices of potatoes are subject to seasonal fluctuations and also to fluctuations in supply and demand. The highest seasonal price is normally recorded in the second quarter of each year, prior to the first new harvest. The average price of potato in the first quarter of 2010 was the highest one for the last four years (1.58 somoni per kg). In June 2010, the price of potato decreased to 1.14 somoni per kg, but in September rose again and reached 1.2 somoni per kg. In December 2011, the price of potato was 1.87 (increasing by 36% as compared to December 2010); in March and June 2012, it reached 2.02 and 2.31 somoni per kg, respectively. During July-September, the price of potato fell to 2.14 somoni per kg (see Graph 9)

Graph 10: Average monthly retail prices for flour (somon / kg)

Flour. In January – July 2010 the price of flour was stable at the level of 1.70 somoni per kg. In August the prices of flour started to rise and reached 1.97 somoni in August and 2.20 somoni per kg in September 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the price of flour continued to rise and reached 2.33 somoni per kg. In the first quarter 2011, the price of flour reached its maximum of 2.61 somoni per kg, and continued to rise up to 2.65 somoni per kg in June 2011. The price of flour in September 2011 was 2.61 somoni per kg, while in December 2011 it was 2.40 somoni per kg (by 1.7% higher than in December 2010). In January-March 2012, the price of flour significantly decreased to 2.18 somoni per kg, and reached 2.13 somoni per kg in June 2012. In the third quarter of 2012, the price of flour continued to rise and reached 3.03 somoni per kg by the end of September (by 26.3% higher than in December 2011) (see Graph 10).

3.2. Incomes and expenditures

The source of information on household incomes and expenditures are the Household Budget Surveys. Starting from January 2009, the surveys are being conducted on a quarterly basis with coverage of 3000 households; while in 2008, the surveys were conducted monthly with

coverage of 925 households. The following information is being collected: demographic information / family composition; housing and infrastructure; consumption, including domestically manufactured items; economic activity in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

3.2.1. Incomes

In 2011, the per capita cash income reached 196.08 somoni per a month, increasing by 22.2% as compared to 2010. In January-September 2012, the per capita cash income was 216.24 somoni per a month, increasing by 13.6% as compared to January-September 2011. (See table 9).

Table 9: Trends in population incomes and expenditures

	January-September 2011	January-September 2012
Average per capita incomes (somoni / month)	190.42	216.24
Growth in real incomes (%)	110.5	107.6
Average monthly salary	425.72	525.17
Growth in real salary (%)	110.5	116.9
Average per capita expenditures (somoni/month)	185.23	206.01
Growth in real expenditures (%)	114.0	105.4

Source: Household Budget Surveys and current statistical data

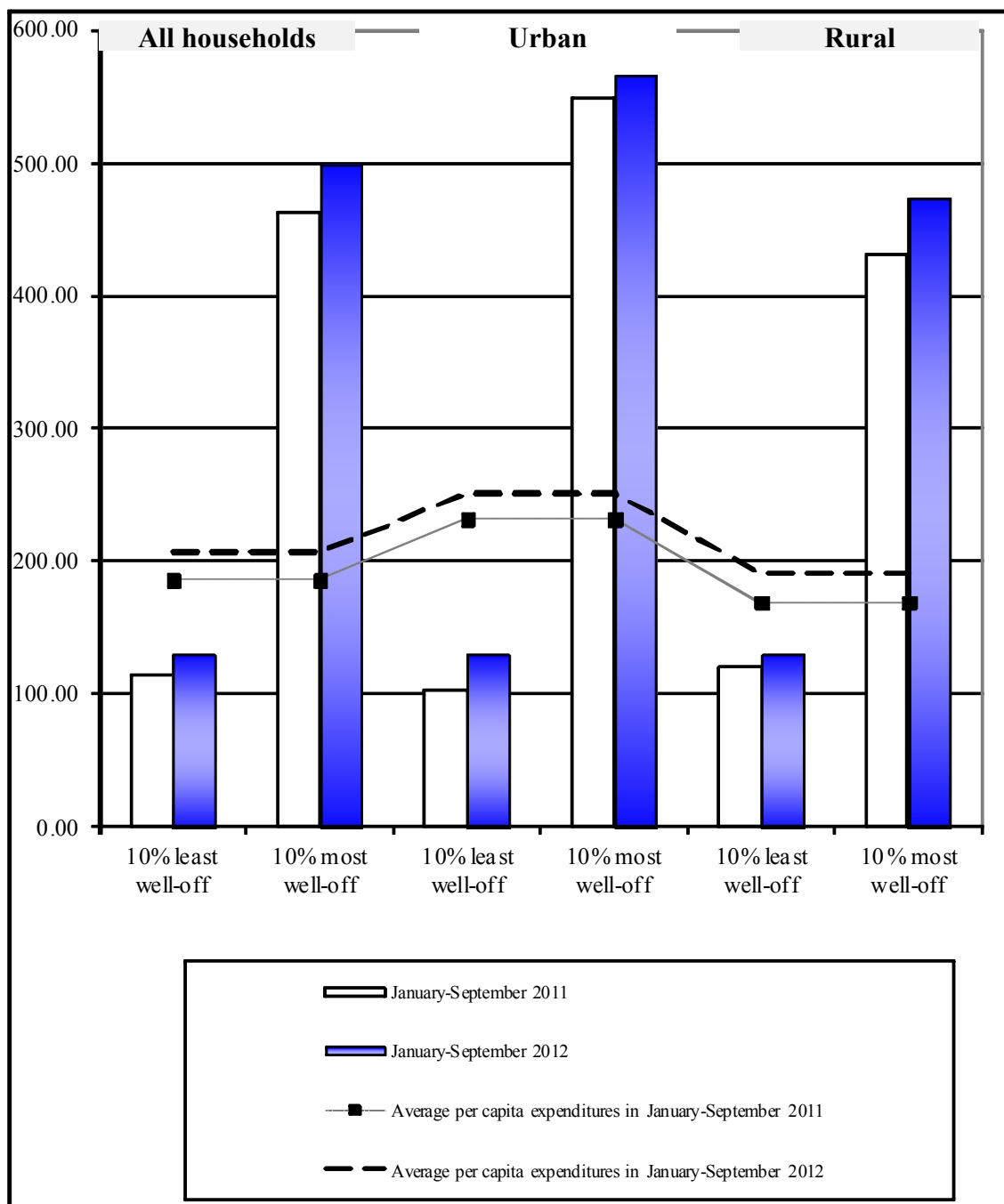
The most important sources of cash incomes of households in January-September 2012 continued to remain labor incomes (49.7%) and receipts from sales of agricultural products (10%). The gap between the average incomes of the highest and the lowest deciles amounted to 15.6 times.

3.2.2. Expenditures

In January-September of 2011 and 2012, the average expenditures of population have risen mainly due to increase in prices (see Appendix 8 and Graph 11).

In the reporting period, the gap between expenditures of the highest and the lowest deciles was 3.8 times.

Graph 11: Growth of per capita expenditures by decile groups in January-September of 2011 and 2012



3.3. Poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan

Poverty and food & nutrition insecurity are closely related and form a vicious circle. Food and nutrition insecurity is defined as “When people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation, and inappropriate care and feeding practice are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic (persistent), seasonal or transitory.

3.3.1. Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2012

This document, the Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2012 (hereinafter referred to as PRS), intends to serve as a medium-range programme for implementation of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015 and will determine the major socio-economic development of the country during this period, taking into account the impact of the global economic and financial crisis. The goals of the Strategy, taking into account available resources and additional needs, outline concrete actions on implementation of institutional and economic reforms that will promote strong and sustainable economic growth, and on improvement in the scope and quality of social services aimed at mitigating the burden of poverty in the country.

Indicators of Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan are given in Appendix 2.

3.4. Food insecurity: households spending more than 50% of expenditures on food

Food insecurity means a situation when people have no regular physical, economic or social access to adequate quantities of qualitative and safe food required for their nutrition, which meets their preferences for an active and healthy life.

In 2011, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area increased by 3.1% as compared to 2010; in rural areas it increased by 3.5%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also increased (by 4.6%). In January - September 2012, share of expenditures for food in the structure of the total household's expenditures in urban area decreased by 2.1% as compared to January-September 2011; in rural areas it decreased by 2.8%. Share of expenditures for food among households having 3 and more children also decreased (by 0.9%), while among pensioners it increased by 4.6% (see Table 10).

**Table 10: Share of consumer expenditures for food
in the total structure of household expenditures (in %)**

	January- September 2011	January- September 2012
Republic of Tajikistan	60.4	57.8
Urban	61.7	59.6
Rural	59.7	56.9
Regions		
Dushanbe	64.3	61.6
GBAO	72.5	65.8
Soghd oblast	48.7	46.1
Khatlon oblast	67.3	64.6
RRS	64.9	63.6
Vulnerable groups of population		
Households having 3 and more children	61.1	60.2
Pensioners	67.9	72.5

More detailed information on expenditures, incomes and deciles is available in Appendix 6.

CHAPTER IV. USE AND UTILIZATION

Use of food refers to the selection, composition, preparation and allocation of food within the family. Utilization of food refers to the ability of human body to take and use food within the body. Food consumption covers knowledge of appropriate diets, and proper allocation of food within the family. The ability of the body to utilize food is affected by its state of health and access to clean drinking water, access to basic health services, etc. The ultimate measure of food security is the nutritional status of the population.

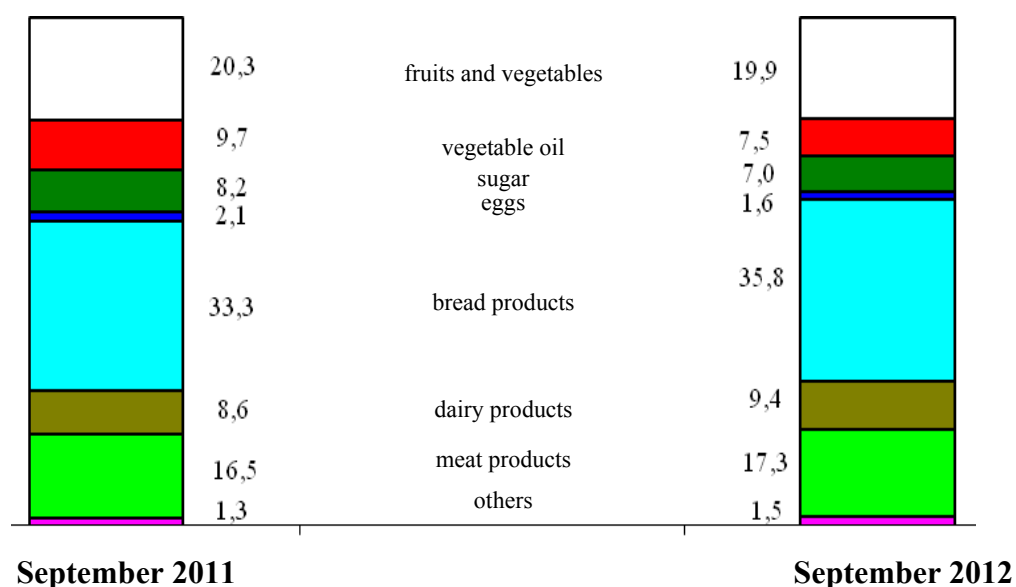
4.1. Consumption of food products by the population

One of the measurements of food and nutritional insecurity is the calculation of daily calorie intake per one household member. In 2011, the average daily calorie intake was 2213.54 Kcal per capita against 2209.05 Kcal per capita in 2010, which was slightly above the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) (2100 Kcal per a day). In January-September 2012, the average daily calorie intake per one household member was 2187.42 Kcal per capita against 2179.48 Kcal per capita in January-September 2011.

In January-September 2012, consumption of bread and bread products exceeded the approved medical norm by 18.7% in all regions of Tajikistan and amounted on average to 115.4 kg per one household member. The average consumption of potato in Tajikistan amounted to 25.7 kg per capita, vegetables and melons – 69.5 kg, milk and dairy products – 45 kg, meat and meat products – 8.2 kg, vegetable oil –10.9 kg, eggs – 40 pieces, sugar and confectionery –10.4 kg, and fruits – 23 kg. In the total structure of household's expenditures for food, bread and bread products occupies the first place (33.9%).

It should be noted that the consumption of food products varies by decile groups of the population. Thus, in January – September 2012, the average per capita consumption of potatoes in 10% most well-off population group exceeded that in 10% least well-of population group by 29.4%, meat and meat products – 2.9 times, eggs – 2.7 times, fruits – 2.6 times.

Graph 12: Structure of consumer's basket in September of 2011 and 2012
(as of the end of the month, in %, per one household member)



Appendix 9 shows the detailed information on per capita food consumption in households of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Table 11: Nutritional values of foods consumed per a day (excluding beer and wine)

	<i>Per one household member per a day</i>	<i>of which:</i>		<i>Per one household member per a day</i>	<i>of which:</i>	
		<i>urban area</i>	<i>rural area</i>		<i>urban area</i>	<i>rural area</i>
	January-September 2011			January-September 2012		
Proteins, gr.	51.43	48.12	52.67	51.33	46.94	52.93
of which animal, gr.	8.21	8.42	8.14	8.42	7.76	8.65
Fats, gr.	53.82	53.03	54.11	54.31	52.65	54.92

	<i>Per one household member per a day</i>	<i>of which:</i>		<i>Per one household member per a day</i>	<i>of which:</i>	
		<i>urban area</i>	<i>rural area</i>		<i>urban area</i>	<i>rural area</i>
of which animal, gr.	9.91	10.94	9.52	9.26	9.18	9.29
Carbohydrate, gr.	369.40	333.32	383.12	369.77	331.57	383.69
Caloric value of consumed food, k/calories	2179.48	2036.08	2234.09	2187.42	2022.97	2247.39
of which animal, gr.	147.04	147.77	146.81	143.10	127.57	148.76

4.2. Food security indicators not related to income

4.2.1 Population morbidity

Table 12. Population morbidity caused by some specific infection diseases (cases)

	2011			2012		
	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>2 quarter</i>	<i>3 quarter</i>	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>2 quarter</i>	<i>3 quarter</i>
Total number of registered cases	9889	22483	40797	9031	16987	34668
Acute enteric infections	3498	17459	36413	2595	12143	30253
of which:						
Bacterial dysentery	175	376	678	132	235	559
Typhoid fever	24	69	148	14	23	82
Acute viral hepatitis	2422	886	1626	3107	1080	1794
Tuberculosis	1375	1642	1352	1141	1587	1236
Brucellosis	155	384	269	144	365	249
Parasitic diseases	10429	15027	12820	11972	14916	12223

In January – September 2012, incidence of infection diseases among population decreased by 15% as compared to January – September 2011. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for more than 87% of the total number of infection diseases; cases of acute viral hepatitis accounted for 5.1%.

In January- September 2012, a number of registered cases of acute viral hepatitis increased by 10.3% as compared to the similar period of the previous year.

During the reporting period, a number of registered cases of bacterial dysentery decreased by 17.6%, typhoid fever – by 44.6%, brucellosis - by 7.4%, and parasitic diseases – by 4.7%.

Table 13. Morbidity of children (0-14 years) by some specific infection diseases

(cases)

	2011			2012		
	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>2 quarter</i>	<i>3 quarter</i>	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>2 quarter</i>	<i>3 quarter</i>
Total number of registered cases	6161	16573	31920	5959	12364	28675
Acute enteric infections	2481	14407	29788	1823	10279	26426
of which:						
Bacterial dysentery	73	150	378	52	103	302
Typhoid fever	7	29	55	8	12	22
Acute viral hepatitis	1991	536	1272	2724	727	1461
Tuberculosis	126	161	111	65	90	82
Brucellosis	23	61	38	11	52	21
Parasitic diseases	6775	9847	7917	7798	9269	7690

In January-September 2012, 82.7% of all infection diseases fell on the children aged 0-14. Cases of acute enteric infections accounted for 92.1% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14. As compared to the similar period of the previous year, a number of the registered cases of acute enteric infections decreased by 11%.

During the reporting period, incidence of typhoid fever among children aged 0-14 decreased by 60%, brucellosis – by 45%, tuberculosis – by 26%, bacterial dysentery - by 20%, and parasitic diseases – by 3%.

In January-September 2012, a number of registered cases of acute viral hepatitis among children aged 0-14 increased by 14.8% as compared to the similar period of 2011 and accounted for 5.1% of the total number of infection diseases among children aged 0-14..

4.2.2. Birth, mortality, and natural population growth rates

In January – September 2012, offices of civil registration registered 140.9 thsd. births¹ (births registered within the stipulated period, excluding renewed registrations of births for previous years) and 25.3 thsd. deaths, of which 2.1 thsd. deaths fell on the children below 1 year.

According to preliminary estimates, the average birth and mortality rates amounted to 23.9 and 4.3 per 1000 population, respectively.

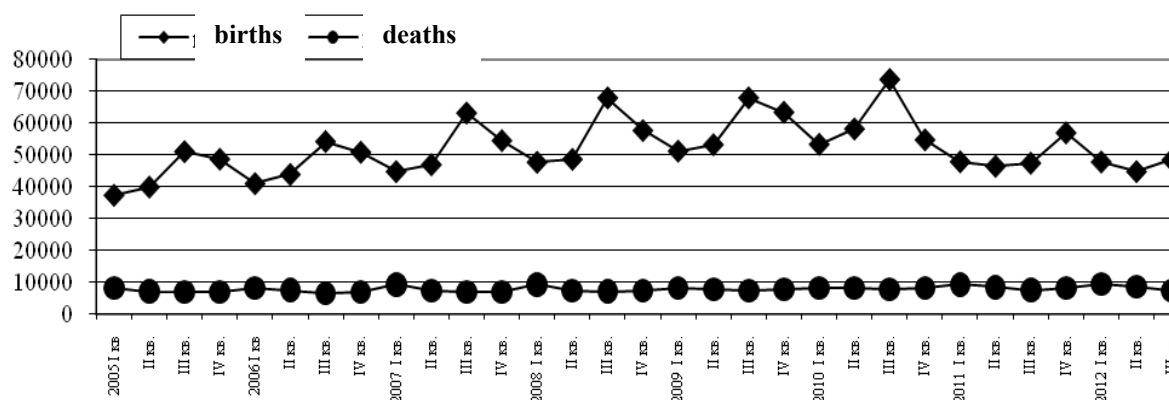
Table 14: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth in 2011 and 2012

	<i>Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>In % to the similar period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>In % to the similar period of the previous year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>In % to the similar period of the previous year</i>
2011						
1 quarter	47809	116.6	9120	111.3	38689	117.9
2 quarter	46393	106.2	8338	104.5	38055	106.6
3 quarter	47373	99.0	7504	98.9	39869	99.0
4 quarter	56865	104.0	7990	97.4	48875	105.1
Year	198440	106.0	32952	103.1	165488	106.6
2012						
1 quarter	47765	99.9	9295	101.9	38470	99.4
2 quarter ²	44733	96.4	8590	103.0	36143	95.0
3 quarter	48374	102.1	7374	98.3	41000	102.8

¹ Following the methodology for estimation of population number and other demographic indicators, the registered births during the calendar year are considered.

² Refined data

**Number of births and deaths registered
by offices of civil registration in 2005-2012**



**Table 15: Registered births, deaths, and natural population growth
in January – September of 2011 and 2012**

	<i>Number of registered births (registered within the stipulated period)</i>		<i>Number of registered deaths</i>		<i>Natural population growth</i>	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	<i>Number</i>					
Tajikistan	141575	140872	24962	25259	116613	115613
GBAO	2645	2795	800	958	1845	1837
Soghd oblast	42732	44119	8743	8828	33989	35291
Khatlon oblast	54595	53447	8595	8583	46000	44864
Dushanbe	8872	8080	2027	2010	6845	6070
RRS	32731	32431	4797	4880	27934	27551
	<i>Per 1000 population</i>					
Tajikistan	24.6	23.9	4.3	4.3	20.3	19.6
GBAO	17.0	17.8	5.2	6.1	11.9	11.7
Soghd oblast	25.2	25.4	5.2	5.1	20.0	20.3
Khatlon oblast	26.8	25.6	4.2	4.1	22.6	21.5
Dushanbe	16.1	14.4	3.7	3.6	12.4	10.8
RRS	24.9	24.0	3.6	3.6	21.2	20.4

In January – September 2012, the total number of registered deaths was 25.3 thsd., increasing by 1.2% as compared to January – September 2011. Increase in the number of registered deaths was observed in GBAO (by 19.8%, amounting to 958 deaths), in Soghd (by 1.0%, 8.8 thsd. deaths), and in RRS (by 1.7%, 4.9 thsd. deaths). Decrease in the number of registered deaths was observed in Khatlon oblast (by 0.1%, 8.6 thsd. deaths) and Dushanbe (by 0.8%, 2.0 thsd. deaths)

According to preliminary estimates, the natural population growth in January – September 2012 was 115.6 thsd. persons (19.6 persons per 1000 population).

Table 16: Population number

	<i>Population number as of 1.01.2012, thsd.persons</i>	<i>Population number as of 1.10.2012, thsd.persons</i>	<i>in % to the corresponding period of 2011</i>
Republic of Tajikistan	7807.2³	7917.1	102.4
of which in:			
GBAO	208.5	209.7	100.9
Soghd oblast	2298.8	2332.4	102.3
Khatlon oblast	2765.8	2806.5	102.4
Dushanbe	748.0	753.4	102.3
RRS	1786.1	1815.1	102.7

³ Data are revised based on results of population census and registration of births by offices of civil registration. Following the methodology, the number of births is to be revised based on population census results.

METHODOLOGY

1. Methodology of food security analysis

“Food and nutrition security is achieved if adequate food (quantity, safety, quality, social-cultural acceptance) is available and accessible for and satisfactory used and utilized by all individuals at all time to live a healthy and active life”.

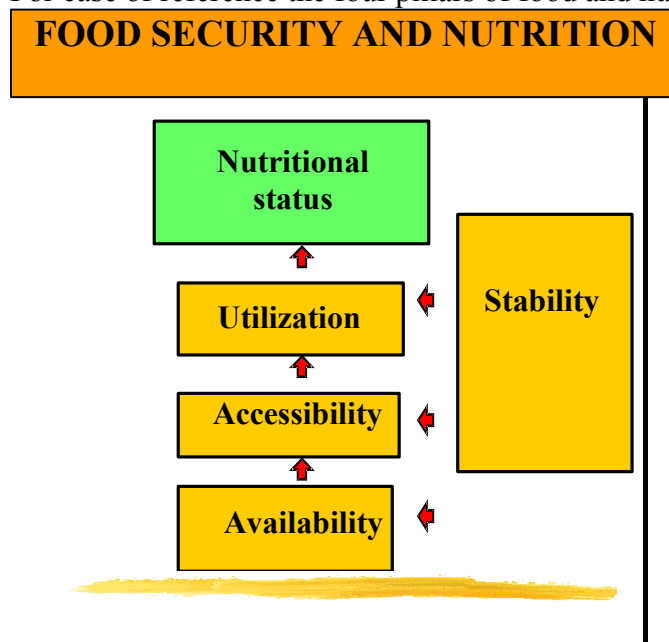
Availability physical existence of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and safe food items.

Access: all households and household members have sufficient resources to obtain appropriate food (*through* production, purchase or donation)

Use and utilization: adequate knowledge, health and sanitation to enable the human body to digest and utilize that food

Stability: continuous ensuring of availability of, access to and appropriate use and utilization of food. If not, individuals will suffer from chronic or transitory food insecurity

For case of reference the four pillars of food and nutrition security are pictured below:



All four dimensions need to be fulfilled if there is to be food and nutrition security. As individuals and households live in a society, the 4 dimensions of FNS need to co-exist at all levels, from the individual and household level (**micro level**), to the community (village, rayon, oblast) level, representing the **meso level**, and the nation and global level (**macro level**).

To monitor food security it is necessary to select relevant indicators and to measure these indicators at regular intervals.

2. Food balance methodology

Food balances for basic foodstuffs are compiled in natural terms.

In the course of the compilation of the food balance, the closing stocks as of December 31 in one year become the opening stocks on January 1 in the following year. With regard to imports and exports of products, the official data was used, in respect of production preliminary data.

Seed use is calculated on areas sown with agricultural crops as well as actual amount of seeds used for 1 ha. The calculation of lost was made according to the official norms.

In order to determine the number of eggs for the incubation the actual number of poultry offspring as well as norms on the number of chicken from the eggs laid for incubation.

The calculation of the volume of food products consumed by population as well as expenses on animal feeding was based on the data obtained during the survey of 3000 households. The calculation of meat consumption also included the meat consumed in the course of observing national traditions (funeral, weddings, religious feasts, etc.)

Glossary

The *unemployed* - people of 16 and more who during period under review had no job (profitable occupation); were in search for a job i.e. applied to public employment offices or used alternative ways of job finding as well as were ready to start working.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - a general indicator of economic activity which is calculated in basic and market prices (nominal GDP) and in comparable prices (real GDP).

Consumer price index on goods and paid services to the population (CPI) - characterizes the change in the general price level for goods and services over time. The index measures the correlation of the value of actually set of goods and services during the given period to the value thereof during the basic period.

Average nominal monthly salary is calculated by dividing actually accrued salary fund to the staff and part-time employees by the number used for the calculation of average salary and number of months in a year during corresponding period.

Average daily per capita calorie intake measure the calories in the consumed food products per one household member as well as chemical composition in protein and fats.

Official unemployment rate - the ratio of people officially registered as unemployed to the number of economically active population, expressed in per cent.

List of abbreviations

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
CPI	Consumer price index on goods and paid services to the population
RRS	Regions of republican subordination
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

Appendix 1

**Review of meteorological conditions on the territory of
the Republic of Tajikistan in the third quarter of 2012**

Meteorological conditions

July was warm. The average monthly air temperature in valleys and piedmonts was within the norm: +24+31 degrees in piedmonts, +14+23 degrees in mountain regions (+27 degrees in Darvoz region), and +9+12 degrees in high mountain areas of GBAO.

The highest air temperature was recorded in the regions of republican subordination (+39 degrees), Khatlon oblast (+40+44 degrees), and Sogd oblast (up to +41 degrees).

Light rains were observed in some mountain regions and piedmonts. The total monthly amount of precipitations was below the norm: 3-27% in RRS, 0-51% in valleys of Khatlon oblast, 3-54% in valleys of Sogd oblast, 145% in Rasht regions, 18-200% in the western part of GBAO; no rains were registered in the eastern part of GBAO (except for Shaymok (125%) and Murgab (83%)). Lightning storms were registered during 3-5 days in some mountain regions.

August was characterized by warm and dry weather conditions. The average monthly air temperature was above the norm by 1-2 degrees in the most regions of the republic, as follows: +27+30 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +16+24 degrees in mountains, and +10+13 degrees in high mountain areas.

During the month, the average air temperature at nights in valleys of Khatlon and Sogd oblast was +18+22 degrees (during some days it reached +21+26 degrees), in RRS - +15+19 degrees. During the period from 2 to 5 August, a daytime air temperature fell to +33+36 degrees (below the average daily air temperature by 1-3 degrees). During the period from 6 to 23 August, a daytime air temperature in valleys increased to +37+40 degrees (reaching +43 degrees in the southern part of the republic).

Some mountain regions faced decrease in the daytime air temperature (+25+29 degrees, which is below the average daily air temperature by 1-3 degrees) during the period from 1 to 14 August 2012.

No rains were observed during the month in the most part of the republic. Short rains were registered only on 6 and 7 August in few regions.

The total amount of precipitations amounted to 0-29% of the norm in Khatlon oblast, 0-60% of the norm in Sogd Oblast, 3% in RRS (471% in Rasht region), 31-92% in the western part of GBAO (67% in Rushan region, 250% in Darvoz region).

September was characterized by relatively warm weather and limited rains. The average monthly air temperature exceeded the norm by 1 degree: +19+24 degrees in valleys and piedmonts, +12+20 degrees in mountains (+25 degrees in Darvoz region), and +6+8 degrees in the eastern part of GBAO.

The relatively warm weather was recorded in the first half of the month. During this period, the average daytime air temperature in valleys was +31+36 degrees (within the norm), while air temperature at nights was +14+19 degrees (+26+31 degrees in mountain regions, and +15+20 degrees in high mountain areas).

The lowest air temperature in the valleys was registered on 22-29 September (+6+11 degrees at daytime).

The total amount of precipitation in the most regions of the republic was below the norm (or within the norm in some mountain and high mountain areas): no rains were registered in valleys and piedmonts of Sogd oblast (except for Dehavz station – 95% of the norm), 0-16% of the norm in valleys and piedmonts of Khatlon oblast, 19-80% in RRS (130% in Lyahsh), 35-80% in the western part of GBAO (362-455% in Chavshangoz and Ishkashim), 60-111% in the eastern part of GBAO.

High winds (15-18 m/s) were registered on 3-4, 5-6, 8-13, 15-16, 29, and 30 September.

Hydrological conditions

July. Increase of water content in rivers of the republic was observed, except for Isfara river in Toshkurgon observation station (60% of the norm). The average monthly water discharge in the most rivers was within and below the norm (65-150%), and above the last-year values (110-250%).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 1.407 mln.m³ and amounted to 19765 mln.m³, which is less by 0.332 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year. Water level in Kairakum reservoir decreased by 0.836 mln.m³ and amounted to 2190 mln.m³, which is higher by 0.616 mln.m³ than the level of the previous year.

August. Decrease of water content in rivers of the republic was observed, except for the second decade of the month. The average monthly water content in the most rivers was within and below the norm (80-120%). Water content of Yahsu-Karbostanak, Yahsu – Vose, and Zeravshan – Dupuli was above the norm by 30-100%.

September. Water content in rivers of the republic continued to decrease. The average monthly water content of the most rivers was within or above the norm (91-180%), except for Karatag river (88% of the norm).

During the month, water content of Nurek reservoir increased by 0.028 mln.m³ and amounted to 10545 mln.m³ (remaining at the level of the previous year). Water level in Kairakum reservoir increased by 0.100 mln.m³ and amounted to 1483 mln.m³.

Appendix 2: THE MAIN MONITORING INDICATORS OF PRS 2010-2012

Source: Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
Functional Block

Macroeconomic development

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The annual real growth of GDP	%	7.9	3.9	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.0
	Budget revenues against GDP	%	19.7	20.3	20.0	21.8	23.3	23.5
	Tax revenues against GDP	%	18.7	17.7	18.0	19.6	21.0	19.0
	Inflation rate	%	11.8	5.0	9.8	9.3	5.6	7.0
	Investment in main capital against GDP	%	24.5	18.1	17.9	16.1	11.2	17.5
	Export of goods and services against GDP	%	34.9	26.2	21.2	26.3	25.2	27.8
Indicator of resources	State budget expenditure against GDP (without SIP)	%	28.7	27.4	26.1	27.5	24.4	26.6

¹⁾ all sources of financing

Improvement of the investment climate, development of the private sector and entrepreneurship

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Private sector share against GDP	%	46.8	47.5	48.3	46.2*	-	66
	Annual growth of investment (excluding the investment for primary sector)	%	100	82.2	111.5	105.0	x	125

*) preliminary data

Development of regional cooperation and integration into the global economy

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	External trade per GDP	%	90.7	79.8	68.3	77.5	79.0	70.7
	Electricity export growth in money terms	%	0.2	2.2	-94.6	18.8	6.3 p.	18.4
	Export growth of light industry	%	-	-0.8	83.1	1.9	10.7	10.0
	Export growth of fruits and vegetables	%	22.5	4.6	8.5	16.3	-12.2	4.8
	Growth in intraregional trade volume	%	13.5	12.5	10.2	8.9	17.2	14.0
	Number of foreign tourists, registered in travel agencies	1000 persons	2.7	6.5	2.8	2.0	2.0	347.3
	To employ Tajik citizens abroad through the companies which has the license	1000 persons	11.0	15.5	18.9	0.321	-	17.0

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH (PRODUCTION BLOCK)
Food security and development of the agricultural sector

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in aggregate output in agriculture sector	%	100.0	110.6	106.8	107.9	109.8	118.1
	Growth in average productivity off cotton sector	Centner /ha	15.6	17.8	17.5	20.4	-	25
	Export growth in agriculture sector	%	100.0	102.8	108.5	83.7	87.8	117.4
	Growth in livestock production	%	100.0	106.0	107.7	107.0	107.6	121.0
	Growth in household incomes	%	100.0	101.7	107.8	108.6		123.0
	Decrease in the level of overall salinization of agricultural lands	%	96.6	97.0	97.0	97.3	-	98.6
	Decrease in the total area of water-logged lands	%	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	-	99.0

Development of infrastructure, energy and industry
Indicators of the transport section

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	The volume of international cargo transportation by tracks	1000 tons	800.5	937.0	908	1200.9	1181.5	820
	The volume of international passenger transportation	1000 passengers	394.7	416.5	429	235.1	167.0	480
	The volume of internal and external investment for transport projects	Million USD	162,6	109,1	147,6	154,2	69,1	648,8

The indicators of communication

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	The volume of services by private companies in money terms	Mln Tajik somoni	648.8	775.2	1675.0	1890.4	1175.0	805.9
	Growth in number of internet users	1000 users	495.6	416.5	1242.8	1942	2092.3	543.7

The indicators of the energy section

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of outcome	Growth in electricity generation capacities	mWt	683	9	27	-	x	6044.6
	Coal production	1000 t	198.5	176.1	199.7	236.4	314.2	220.0
	Oil production	1000 t	25.8	26.2	27.0	28.3	22.4	28.8
	Gas production	Mln m3	16.1	19.9	22.8	18.5	9.4	24.5
	Number of constructed small HPPs	number	27	10	2	8	-	100
	Increase in electricity tariffs	cent	1.41	1.81	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.12

The indicators of the industry section

Indicator of outcome	Volume of industrial production	Million somoni	6105.9	6500.9	7082.2	7583.2	6774.7	8737.2
	Volume of processed cotton fiber	1000 tons	115.7	92.2	95.2	103.5	55.0	26.1
	Volume of processed leather	1000 pieces	-	56.3	45.3	263.9	3245.5	521.0
	Volume of processed wool	tons	161.2	11.0	-	165	x	840.0
	Volume of processed silk	tons	42.3	27.4	19.0	22.7	17.8	4.5
Indicator of output	Volume of products of the light industry/food	Million somoni	732.0 1264.6	705.3 1360.1	881.9 1782.6	1403.1 2146.6	777.7 2550.6	957.5 1420.0

SOCIAL BLOCK**Development of the education system and science**

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
	Children covered by primary and universal education	% out of number of concerned children	98.1	98.5	97.6*	94.5*	x	98.0
Indicator of impact	Computerization (number of schoolchildren for one computer)	Person		76	40	19		20.0
	Number of new seats for schoolchildren	Number	22073	24930	17602	23913	4234	60000
	Number of constructed schools	Number	149	114	83	69	19	500
	Number of published books	Million copies	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	x	
	Student/teacher ratio	Person	17.0	18	18.1	18	x	20.0

Development of the health care system

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
	Child mortality under 5 years old	Per 1000 born alive	53.0	...	50	...	x	37.0
	Child mortality under 1 year old	Per 1000 born alive	46.0	...	34	...	x	35.0
	Maternal mortality	per 100.000 born alive	70.0	...	86	...	x	60.0
	Number of HIV affected people, as of the end of period	Person	1422	1853	2857	3846	409	3500
	Malaria affected people	per 100.000 people	4.3	2.2	1.4	1.0*	0.2	18.0
	Tuberculosis rate (first cases)		83.5	78.5	77.5	71.0*	50.1	130.0
	Helmintic infection rate		497.5	588.5	547.7	671.3*	494.0	250.0
	Measles affected		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04*	0.1	0.0
Indicator of output	Proportion of children under 1 year age and elder covered by vaccination	%	95.0	93.0	93.0	97	x	96.0

Improvement of social welfare

Indicator types	Title	Unit of measurement	Indicator 2008	Indicator 2009	Indicator 2010	Indicator 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Indicator 2012
Indicator of impact	Poverty rate	%	53.5 (2007)	46.7	x	x	x	41.4
	Extreme poverty rate	%	17.1 (2007)	13.8	x	x	x	11.3

Promotion of environmental sustainability

Indicator of impact	Forested area	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	x	100.3
	Expansion of natural reserves	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	x	100.6

Promotion of gender equality

Indicator of outcome	Percentage of women among public workers	%	75.9/ 24.1	38.9	39.2	46.1	x	70/30
	Ratio of student girls and boys in Higher education schools	%	72/28	71/29	71/29	72/28	x	70/30
	Gender inequality in wages	%	61.3	59.7	56.0	49.1	-	50.0

APPENDIX 3. CHANGES IN AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES (SUPPLY) IN TAJIKISTAN (somon / kg)

	I quarter			II quarter			III quarter			IV quarter		
	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011
	Potatoes											
GBAO	2.20	-	-	-	1.8	2.70	1.85	2.5	2.5	1.83	1.27	2.48
Soghd Oblast	0.32	0.68	0.57	0.45	0.44	1.02	0.44	1.3	1.1	0.55	0.64	0.84
Khatlon Oblast	-	-	-	0.77	0.77	1.10	0.57	2.0	1.4	0.82	0.78	1.25
RRS	1.76	1.2	-	0.64	0.87	1.19	0.77	1.4	1.7	1.78	0.76	1.04
Average in the Republic	0.71	0.92	1.18	0.72	0.74	1.11	0.70	1.6	2.0	0.88	0.79	1.16
	Milk											
GBAO	-	3.0	3.0	1.80	2.50	3.06	2.64	2.9	3.3	2.39	2.21	3.15
Soghd Oblast	0.89	0.99	1.11	0.93	0.94	1.03	0.92	2.1	1.1	0.75	0.79	0.49
Khatlon Oblast	0.79	1.41	1.35	0.86	0.89	0.95	0.82	2.0	1.4	0.91	0.82	1.15
RRS	1.75	1.60	2.50	1.53	1.68	1.83	1.65	1.7	1.6	1.52	1.66	1.98
Average in the Republic	1.34	1.28	1.97	1.21	1.32	1.47	1.30	2.0	1.4	1.13	1.16	1.5
	Wheat											
GBAO	-	-	-	0.61	-	2.10	1.72	2.4	2.1	1.91	1.77	2.50
Soghd Oblast	0.60	0.91	0.70	0.57	0.54	1.29	0.55	2.2	1.1	0.56	0.58	1.12
Khatlon Oblast	1.07	2.10	2.64	0.72	0.82	1.58	0.78	2.0	1.5	0.64	0.78	1.24
RRS	0.80	1.40	2.21	0.74	0.68	1.32	0.72	1.7	1.5	0.77	0.76	1.13
Average in the Republic	0.77	1.41	1.17	0.70	0.78	1.50	0.73	2.0	1.4	0.64	0.71	1.20

APPENDIX 4. CHANGES IN AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES IN TAJIKISTAN in 2010 – 2012 (somon / kg)

			I quarter			II quarter			III quarter		
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	Potatoes										
Dushanbe	1.45	1.78	1.77	1.67	2.27	1.52	2.00	2.50	1.17	1.63	2.32
Soghd Oblast	1.10	1.60	1.18	1.40	1.62	1.29	1.95	1.83	0.93	1.53	2.08
Khatlon Oblast	1.43	1.92	1.80	1.88	2.11	1.37	1.95	2.29	1.13	1.83	2.39
Average in the Republic	1.32	1.77	1.58	1.65	2.00	1.39	1.97	2.21	1.07	1.62	2.26
	Milk										
Dushanbe	2.74	2.94	2.90	2.67	3.83	2.87	3.00	3.61	2.70	3.00	3.33
Soghd Oblast	1.63	2.03	1.78	1.66	2.10	1.65	2.15	2.60	1.60	2.15	2.51
Khatlon Oblast	1.85	2.24	2.07	2.26	3.08	1.75	2.20	2.86	1.77	2.14	2.81
Average in the Republic	2.08	2.40	2.25	2.20	3.00	2.09	2.45	3.02	2.02	2.43	2.88
	Flour of 1st grade										
Dushanbe	2.02	2.64	1.80	2.60	2.42	1.80	2.68	2.26	2.07	2.70	2.78
Soghd Oblast	1.77	2.39	1.57	2.42	1.95	1.50	2.45	1.87	1.90	2.47	2.53
Khatlon Oblast	2.04	2.66	1.80	2.58	2.41	1.80	2.72	2.26	2.06	2.78	2.81
Average in the Republic	1.94	2.56	1.72	2.53	2.26	1.70	2.59	2.13	2.01	2.65	2.71
	Wheat										
Dushanbe	1.36	2.43	1.37	2.18	2.20	1.23	2.53	1.90	1.32	2.58	2.15
Soghd Oblast	0.92	1.76	0.76	1.59	1.51	0.72	1.74	2.07	0.93	1.88	1.68
Khatlon Oblast	1.17	1.93	0.87	1.64	1.89	0.94	1.97	1.37	1.23	2.04	1.60
Average in the Republic	1.14	2.04	1.00	1.80	1.87	0.93	2.08	1.78	1.16	2.17	1.81
	Rice										
Dushanbe	6.15	6.39	6.23	5.87	8.50	6.17	6.00	7.60	6.33	6.13	7.33
Soghd Oblast	4.95	5.33	5.00	4.60	6.45	5.00	4.71	6.31	5.00	5.55	6.03
Khatlon Oblast	5.28	5.60	6.00	5.07	6.75	5.00	5.37	6.62	5.11	5.80	6.39
Average in the Republic	5.46	5.77	5.74	5.18	7.23	5.39	5.36	6.84	5.48	5.82	6.58
	Sand sugar										
Dushanbe	4.95	6.33	5.07	5.78	5.83	4.48	5.95	5.60	4.67	7.20	5.48
Soghd Oblast	4.75	6.07	4.72	5.55	5.46	4.47	5.73	5.49	4.47	7.01	5.20
Khatlon Oblast	4.91	6.33	4.79	5.80	5.81	4.45	5.93	5.56	4.82	7.23	5.28
Average in the Republic	4.87	6.24	4.86	5.71	5.70	4.47	5.87	5.55	4.65	7.15	5.32

Food Security and Poverty

			I quarter			II quarter			III quarter		
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	Onion										
Dushanbe	1.32	1.89	1.40	2.26	2.20	1.27	1.76	1.90	0.97	1.60	1.37
Soghd Oblast	0.90	1.56	0.74	1.83	1.47	1.00	1.79	1.43	0.64	1.20	1.29
Khatlon Oblast	1.21	1.94	1.23	2.49	2.11	1.10	1.71	1.68	0.85	1.63	1.38
Average in the Republic	1.14	1.79	1.12	2.19	1.92	1.12	1.74	1.67	0.82	1.48	1.35
	Cotton oil										
Dushanbe	6.22	9.26	6.05	7.78	9.50	6.05	9.25	9.25	6.05	10.00	8.72
Soghd Oblast	6.49	9.25	6.02	8.07	9.01	6.43	9.43	8.42	6.43	9.80	7.96
Khatlon Oblast	5.89	8.85	5.75	7.43	8.81	5.75	8.70	8.56	5.76	9.95	8.10
Average in the Republic	6.20	9.12	5.94	7.76	9.11	6.08	9.13	8.74	6.08	9.92	8.26
	Mutton										
Dushanbe	20.34	25.00	18.67	22.33	30.33	20.00	24.23	31.77	20.67	25.25	30.83
Soghd Oblast	20.16	27.27	20.00	21.61	31.49	20.00	26.19	32.29	20.00	29.93	33.90
Khatlon Oblast	19.33	25.11	18.40	21.55	28.94	19.04	25.18	30.50	19.55	26.11	30.63
Average in the Republic	19.94	25.79	19.00	21.83	30.26	19.68	25.23	31.52	20.07	27.09	31.79
	Beef										
Dushanbe	19.96	24.61	18.50	21.67	28.42	19.33	22.83	30.67	20.00	25.60	31.27
Soghd Oblast	19.68	22.95	15.49	19.26	25.46	15.76	21.78	26.12	17.65	25.14	28.00
Khatlon Oblast	18.07	23.87	16.37	20.00	26.60	17.89	23.89	29.25	18.65	25.30	29.04
Average in the Republic	18.24	23.81	16.79	20.31	26.83	17.66	22.83	28.68	18.77	25.35	29.44
	Chicken meat										
Dushanbe	14.43	16.26	14.32	14.88	18.50	14.40	15.32	18.50	14.40	16.67	16.00
Soghd Oblast	12.20	13.30	12.64	11.96	13.27	12.24	12.22	13.01	11.96	14.85	13.09
Khatlon Oblast	13.32	14.01	13.25	13.34	14.67	13.34	14.01	14.64	13.34	14.34	15.01
Average in the Republic	13.31	14.52	13.40	13.39	15.48	13.32	13.85	15.38	13.23	15.29	14.70
	Eggs (10 pieces)										
Dushanbe	6.48	6.91	6.67	6.37	8.32	6.33	6.42	7.33	6.50	6.83	6.58
Soghd Oblast	5.58	5.95	6.15	5.50	6.83	5.50	5.53	5.82	5.20	6.17	5.64
Khatlon Oblast	5.90	6.45	6.43	5.93	7.88	5.17	5.93	6.69	5.61	6.37	5.97
Average in the Republic	5.99	6.43	6.42	5.93	7.68	5.67	5.96	6.61	5.77	6.46	6.06

APPENDIX 5. FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2008-2011

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	532.8	525.7	406.1	258.1	249	344.7	311.7	263.2	45.6	304	453.7	638.4	-	-	13.5	2.8	130.4	168.4	183.3	169.9
2.	Food production in the country (+)	774.9	1295	1261	1098	679.8	690.9	760	863	908	1047.1	1157.8	1582	262.4	213.7	225	416.4	-	-	-	-
3.	Food imports (+)	1060	450.6	470.3	471	47.5	27.5	25.7	12.6	12.2	26.5	0.8	4.4	13.5	11.3	17.6	19	130	111.7	116.9	126.1
	Availability (1-3) (+)	2367.7	2271.3	2137.4	1826.8	976.3	1063.1	1097.4	1138.8-	965.8	1377.6	1612.3	2224	275.9	225	256.1	438.2	260.4	280.1	300.2	296.0
4.	Used for seed (-)	213.7	51.6	109.7	68.2	176	275.8	312.7	118	0.7	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	25.5	61.4	46.5	90.2	6.5	0.2	-	-	-	188	82	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	6.3	27.7	21.5	26.3	75.4	155.6	141	57.5	3.6	47.3	3.7	27.4	1	31	14	-	-	-	-	0.1
7.	Food exports (-)	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.6	0.5	-	106.5	56.7	199.1	84.3	42.9	11.6	17.9	14.8	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	1595	1714.3	1701.4	1277	368	313.2	311.9	251	551	631.9	634.1	653.3	231.5	164.9	186.4	205.1	92	92.8	86.8	90.09
9.	Other utilization (-)	1.5	10	-	-	5.7	6	68.1	-	-	-	55	-	-	4	35	-	-	4	43.5	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	1842	1865.2	1879.3	1461.5	631.6	751.4	834.2	426	661.8	923.9	973.9	766.7	275.9	211.5	253.3	219.9	92	96.8	130.3	90.2
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	525.7	406.1	258.1	365.3	344.7	311.7	263.2	712.8	304	453.7	638.4	1457.6	-	13.5	2.8	218.3	168.4	183.3	169.9	205.8

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	31.1	65.8	189.1	225.0	235	439.3	549	670.5	-	21.3	4.9	11.6	-	-	2.9	6.9	-	-	150.9	473.6
2.	Food production in the country (+)	64.4	134.3	53.4	75.4	601	629.7	660.7	696	151	188.4	231.9	254.8	7.4	4.5	4.4	2.3	261.1	400	688	843.2
3.	Food imports (+)	57.8	68.7	69.8	66.5	6.7	6.8	7.4	12.1	107	8	6.1	63.5	49.1	68.7	75	88	260.3	525.5	729.1	1096
	Availability (1-3) (+)	153.3	268.8	312.3	366.9	842.7	1075.8	1217.1	1378.5	258	217.7	242.9	329.2	56.5	73.2	82.3	97.2	521.4	925.5	1568	2413
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.8	6.3	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	0.8	-	-	-	44.4	-	-	0.5	16	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	83.2	78.7	82.3	84.25	399.4	461.3	504.3	479	233.9	181.5	209.7	292.4	56.3	58.6	75.4	85.6	521.4	774.4	894.4	1109
9.	Other utilization (-)	4.3	-	5	-	4	21.1	12.5	24.1	0.4	15.3	20	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	87.5	79.7	87.3	84.3	403.4	526.8	546.6	509.2	236.7	212.8	231.3	293.8	56.5	70.3	75.4	85.6	521.4	774.6	894.4	1109
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	65.8	189.1	225	282.6	439.3	549	670.5	869.3	21.3	4.9	11.6	36.1	-	2.9	6.9	11.6	-	150.9	473.6	1304

FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN for 2010 BY QUARTERS

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	406.1	52.6	34.8	378.1	311.7	83.5	36.1	142	453.7	317.9	276.1	845.4	13.5	5.3	10.7	2.9	183.3	181.3	193.6	161.5
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	352.6	665.4	243.0	-	128.7	309.8	321.5	1.1	181.7	975	-	-	32.6	121.3	71.1	-	-	-	-
3.	Food imports (+)	94.3	75.7	150.7	149.6	16.6	9.1	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	7.2	2.3	1.5	6.6	19.0	34.0	33.1	30.8
	Availability (1-3) (+)	500.4	480.9	850.9	770.7	328.3	221.3	345.9	463.5	455.2	500	1251.1	845.4	20.7	40.2	133.5	80.6	202.3	215.3	226.7	192.3
4.	Used for seed (-)	14.7	13.0	36.0	46.0	74.7	78	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	2.7	5.8	11.0	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	2.1	3.0	3.4	13.0	24	27	45	45	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	-	-	7	7.0	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	29.3	58.9	46.8	64.1	3.4	1.5	1.6	11.4	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	428.3	424.3	422.3	426.5	77.9	80.2	78.2	75.1	107.8	142.5	272.9	110.9	12.0	28.0	87.0	59.4	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.4
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	68.1	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	35.0	-	-	-	43.5	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	447.8	446.1	472.8	512.6	244.8	185.2	203.9	200.3	137.3	223.9	405.7	207.0	15.4	29.5	130.6	77.8	21.0	21.7	65.2	22.4
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	52.6	34.8	378.1	258.1	83.5	36.1	142	263.2	317.9	276.1	845.4	638.4	5.3	10.7	2.9	2.8	181.3	193.6	161.5	169.9

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	189.1	195.0	219.8	225.7	549.0	551.8	558.0	589.3	4.9	11.3	2.5	6.5	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	150.9	164.1	326.2	242.0
2.	Food production in the country (+)	10.0	24.0	10.1	9.3	118.8	145.4	177.2	219.3	50.0	53.0	59.9	69.0	2.9	1.5	-	-	100.0	87.0	-	501
3.	Food imports (+)	15.8	20.3	15.0	18.7	1.3	0.9	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	21.8	14.2	16.7	22.3	136.8	298.7	139.4	154.2
	Availability (1-3) (+)	214.9	239.3	244.9	253.7	669.1	698.1	738.3	810.7	55.9	65.9	63.9	77.5	27.6	17.0	17.8	23.5	387.7	549.8	465.6	897.2
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.0	7.5	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	19.9	19.5	19.2	23.7	116.0	139.1	136.0	113.2	44.6	63.4	56.8	44.9	26.3	15.9	16.6	16.6	223.6	223.6	223.6	223.6
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.5	7.0	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	19.9	19.5	19.2	28.7	117.3	140.1	149.0	140.2	44.6	63.4	57.4	65.9	26.3	15.9	16.6	16.6	223.6	223.6	223.6	223.6
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	195.0	219.8	225.7	22.5	551.8	558.0	589.3	670.5	11.3	2.5	6.5	11.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	6.9	164.1	326.2	242.0	673.6

FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2011, BY QUARTERS

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	258	10.6	132.8	405.6	263.2	134	179	494.11	638	526	554.1	1101.7	2.8	0.5	0.9	146.7	169.9	187.7	188.2	187.3
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	363	508	227.7	-	152	401	310.2	1.2	224	851.9	504.9	-	37.3	234	144.7	-	-	-	-
3.	Food imports (+)	87.9	88.5	99.2	194.9	6.7	3.2	0.1	2.6	-	0.4	1.1	2.9	6.5	2.9	2.3	7.3	40.8	22.5	20.9	41.9
	Availability (1-3) (+)	346.0	461.6	740.0	828.2	269.9	289.0	579.7	806.9	639.6	750.1	1407.1	1609.5	9.3	40.7	237.6	298.7	210.7	210.2	209.1	229.2
4.	Used for seed (-)	22.6	2.5	1	42.1	75.1	40.7	-	1.7	0	0.3	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	2.7	23	30.5	34	-	-	-	-	0	1.4	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	2.1	2.5	10.1	11.6	-	9.2	20	28.3	0.2	2.5	10.2	14.5	0	0	0	-	-	0.1	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	12.2	44.6	25.8	1.7	0.6	3.7	2.6	7.9	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	308	301	292.8	375.1	61.1	60.2	65.6	64.1	101	147	269.39	135.7	8.2	36.1	88.3	72.5	23	21.9	21.79	23.4
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	335.4	328.8	334.4	462.9	136.2	110.1	85.6	94.1	113.4	196.0	305.4	151.9	8.8	39.8	90.9	80.4	23.0	22.0	21.8	23.4
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	10.6	132.8	405.6	365.3	133.7	178.9	494.1	712.8	526.2	554.1	1101.7	1457.6	0.5	0.9	146.7	218.3	187.7	188.2	187.3	205.8

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	225.0	233.8	242.3	260.0	670.5	676.4	664.4	734.1	11.6	53.6	33.6	33.5	6.9	20.0	11.8	12.9	473.6	640.1	614.6	779.6
2.	Food production in the country (+)	11	14.7	20.6	29.1	123.2	152	192	229.5	63.4	58.9	64.1	68.4	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	137.6	29.2	172.9	503.5
3.	Food imports (+)	19.6	14.3	17.8	14.8	2	1.8	2.2	6.1	6.6	14.7	23.6	18.6	20	17.5	26.6	23.9	212.9	175.3	219	489.2
	Availability (1-3) (+)	255.6	262.8	280.7	303.9	795.7	829.9	858.1	969.7	81.6	127.2	121.3	120.5	28.9	37.6	38.5	36.9	824.1	844.6	1006.5	1772.3
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.6		1.9	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Losses (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	21.8	20.5	20.65	21.3	118.2	140	122	98.5	27.8	93.2	87.4	84	8.9	25.8	25.6	25.3	184	230	227.0	468
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	21.8	20.5	20.7	21.3	119.3	165.5	122.3	100.4	28.0	93.6	87.4	84.4	8.9	25.8	25.6	25.3	184.0	230.0	227.0	468.0
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	233.8	242.3	260.0	282.6	676.4	664.4	735.8	869.3	53.6	33.6	33.9	36.1	20.0	11.8	12.9	11.6	640.1	614.6	779.6	1304.3

FOOD BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2012, BY QUARTERS

	Basic foodstuffs (physical quantities)	Bread and bread products in grain, thousand tons				Potatoes fresh, thousand tons				Vegetables and melons fresh, thousand tons				Fruits and berries fresh, thousand tons				Sugar and confectionery, in sugar, thousand tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	365.0	280.7	478.1		712.8	638.8	606.5		1457.6	1271.7	1349.0		218.3	176.4	172.0		205.8	220.5	229.2	
2.	Food production in the country (+)	-	372.3	622		-	163.0	502.9		0.8	334.4	977.1		-	47.4	286.3		-	-		
3.	Food imports (+)	224.0	171.1	181.9		14.8	12.9	2.0		7.0	6.5	5.2		9.2	2.2	2.3		37.7	31.5	41.1	
	Availability (1-3) (+)	589.3	824.1	1282		727.6	814.7	1111.4		1465.4	1612.6	2331.3		227.5	226	460.6		243.5	252	270.3	
4.	Used for seed (-)	9.0	3.4	16.4		18.5	115.5	2.0		-	0.7	1.0		-	-	-		-	-	-	
5.	Used as fodder (-)	1.1	30.7	187		-	-	-		15.0	16.4	20.5		-	-	-		-	-	-	
6.	Losses (-)	1.5	3.4	19		4.3	26.1	27.1		72.8	80.1	293		15.5	15.4	93.3		-	0.1	0.1	
7.	Food exports (-)	0.1	0.1	0.1		-	-	0.1		0.9	26.0	1.6		0.9	3.0	3.5		-	-	-	
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	291.9	301.4	394.8		64	64.4	71.0		105.0	140.4	294.8		34.7	35.6	109.7		23.0	22.7	23.2	
9.	Other utilization (-)	5.0	7.0	7.0		2	2.2	4.0		-	-	-		-	-	30.9		-	-	40.0	
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	308.6	346	624.3		88.8	208.2	104.2		193.7	263.6	610.9		51.1	54.0	236.5		23.0	22.8	63.3	
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	280.7	478.1	657.7		638.8	606.5	1007.2		1271.7	1349.0	1720.4		176.4	172	224.1		220.5	229.2	207	

Food Security and Poverty

	Basic foodstuffs physical quantities)	Meat and meat products in carcass weight, thousand tons				Milk and dairy products, in milk, thousand tons				Eggs, million				Vegetable oil, thousand tons				Fish and fish products, tons			
		I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	I q.	II q.	III q.	4 кв.
1.	Stocks at the beginning of the period	282.6	289.2	298.6		869.3	810.6	754.2		36.1	17.7	1.3		11.6	7.3	0.3		1304.0	1115.5	818.8	
2.	Food production in the country (+)	12.0	15.4	22.0		130.0	160.0	207.5		70.4	63.7	84.5		-	-	-		153.0	41.0	214.0	
3.	Food imports (+)	15.1	14.8	13.5		0.1	1.4	5.8		1.7	2.5	4.3		22.0	18.6	22.1		0.3	0.2	0.2	
	Availability (1-3) (+)	309.7	319.4	334.5		999.4	972.0	967.5		108.2	83.9	90.1		33.6	25.9	22.4		1457.3	1156.7	1033	
4.	Used for seed (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	
5.	Used as fodder (-)	-	-	-	-	39.0	37.9	47.7		7.0	4.2	5.1		-	-	-		-	-	-	
6.	Losses (-)					29.0	28.2	37.4		3.7	2.2	4.0		0.9	0.2	0.2		44.0	39.1	47.5	
7.	Food exports (-)	-	-	0.1		-	-	0.1		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	
8.	Availability for consumption by the population (-)	20.5	20.8	22.0		100.8	127.1	122.3		68.8	69.0	74.6		25.4	25.4	22.1		225.0	234	243	
9.	Other utilization (-)	-	-	-		20.0	24.6	31.7		11.0	7.2	4.8		-	-	-		72.8	64.8	71.5	
	Consumption (4-9) (-)	20.5	20.8	22.1		188.8	217.8	239.2		90.5	82.6	88.5		26.3	25.6	22.3		341.8	337.9	362	
10.	Stocks at the end of the period	289.2	298.6	312		810.6	754.2	728.3		17.7	1.3	1.6		7.3	0.3	0.1		1115.5	818.8	671	

APPENDIX 6. MONEY INCOMES, EXPENDITURES AND CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, BY DECILE POPULATION GROUPS (according to sampling household budget survey)

	All households				of which:							
	the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		Urban				Rural			
	Jan-Sep 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Jan-Sep 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population		the poorest 10% of population		the richest 10% of population	
	Jan-Sep 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Jan-Sep 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Jan-Sep 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Jan-Sep 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Jan-Sep 2011	Jan-Sep 2012	Jan-Sep 2011	Jan-Sep 2012
Money incomes , somoni	44.02	45.13	609.36	704.43	82.78	81.83	605.13	659.34	30.09	31.78	610.07	720.94
of which:												
labor incomes	27.18	27.08	169.20	206.45	59.85	61.75	305.13	362.19	15.43	14.47	120.17	149.96
social payments (pension, scholarships, benefits and other payments)	6.78	7.12	13.16	16.99	8.93	9.49	21.76	28.86	6.01	6.26	10.06	12.68
receipts from sales of agricultural products, feeds, livestock, etc.	0.74	0.33	140.36	157.16	-	-	6.96	11.32	1.01	0.45	188.06	210.14
other incomes (including remittances)	9.32	10.60	286.64	323.83	14.00	10.59	271.28	256.98	7.64	10.60	291.78	348.16
Expenditures, somoni	115.16	129.86	462.84	498.89	102.09	129.68	548.66	566.94	119.82	129.87	431.40	474.29
of which:												
consumer expenditures	107.69	120.87	378.81	421.13	95.26	122.78	491.43	509.46	112.13	120.12	337.87	389.15
purchase of foods, including public catering	72.20	78.83	158.51	174.24	71.55	85.66	222.86	244.28	72.44	76.31	135.20	148.84
purchase of nonfoods for personal consumption	23.17	25.81	162.17	173.01	12.05	20.62	185.10	174.60	27.15	27.69	153.72	172.47
services	12.14	16.18	57.34	73.17	11.39	16.48	82.55	90.03	12.40	16.07	48.21	67.07
purchase of alcoholic beverages	0.18	0.04	0.79	0.71	0.27	0.03	0.92	0.54	0.14	0.05	0.74	0.77
Consumption of main foodstuffs, per 1 household member, kg												
Bread and bread products	12.15	11.94	14.88	14.51	10.08	10.24	14.28	12.79	12.90	12.55	15.19	15.15
Potatoes	2.50	2.79	3.68	3.61	1.89	2.25	3.28	3.69	2.72	2.98	3.85	3.59
Vegetables and melons	5.34	6.10	11.18	11.76	4.22	5.45	10.99	11.56	5.74	6.34	11.32	11.84
Fruits and berries, including dry	0.73	0.69	1.97	1.76	0.55	0.76	2.58	2.51	0.80	0.66	1.76	1.48
Meat and meat products	0.56	0.59	1.68	1.70	0.52	0.60	2.48	2.40	0.57	0.59	1.41	1.44
Milk and dairy products	4.27	3.62	7.83	7.20	1.94	1.66	7.99	6.66	5.11	4.33	7.83	7.40
Fish and fish products	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.05	-	-	0.01	0.02
Eggs (pieces)	3	3	7	8	2	3	9	9	3	3	6	7
Sugar and confectionery	0.82	0.88	1.26	1.30	0.61	0.78	1.34	1.38	0.90	0.91	1.24	1.27
Vegetable oil and other fats	0.99	1.02	1.49	1.57	0.84	0.98	1.39	1.50	1.05	1.04	1.52	1.59

APPENDIX 7. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN 2011 AND 2012 (according to sampling household budget surveys, in %)

	Distribution by money income in January-September of 2011					Distribution by money income in January-September of 2012			
	Total income		Disposable income			Total income		Disposable income	
	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them		Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Number of households surveyed	Population in them
Total number	2952	16775	2952	16775	Total number	2956	17139	2956	17139
including those with monthly per capita income (somon):					including those with monthly per capita income (somon):				
below 80.00	7.9	9.2	8.2	9.6	below 80.00	11.8	14.0	12.1	14.3
80.01-100.00	7.3	8.7	7.5	8.9	80.01-100.00	7.4	9.0	7.7	9.3
100.01-120.00	9.0	10.5	9.3	10.8	100.01-120.00	8.4	9.8	8.8	10.2
120.01-140.00	9.5	10.8	9.7	11.1	120.01-140.00	8.7	9.5	8.9	9.7
140.01-160.00	9.1	9.8	9.3	9.9	140.01-160.00	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.5
160.01-180.00	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.2	160.01-180.00	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.4
180.01-200.00	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.0	180.01-200.00	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2
200.01-220.00	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.0	200.01-220.00	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.2
220.01-240.00	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.6	220.01-240.00	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0
240.01-260.00	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.2	240.01-260.00	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.6
260.01-280.00	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.2	260.01-280.00	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.6
280.01-300.00	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.6	280.01-300.00	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.6
300.01-320.00	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.9	300.01-320.00	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.0
320.01-340.00	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.4	320.01-340.00	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8
340.01-360.00	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.4	340.01-360.00	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3
360.01-380.00	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	360.01-380.00	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
380.01-400.00	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	380.01-400.00	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
400.01-420.00	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	400.01-420.00	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
420.01 and more	9.3	7.0	8.7	6.6	420.01 and more	11.6	8.5	11.0	8.3

**APPENDIX 8. STRUCTURE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
(according to sampling household budget survey)**

	January - September of 2011						January - September of 2012					
	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:		Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Money expenditures	185.23	232.04	168.50	100.0	100.0	100.0	206.01	250.56	190.05	100.0	100.00	100.0
of which:												
Consumer expenditures	167.59	214.36	150.83	90.5	92.4	89.5	188.77	232.86	172.95	91.6	92.9	91.0
including:												
for foods	101.26	132.33	90.08	60.4	61.7	59.7	109.06	138.68	98.42	57.8	59.6	56.9
for nonfoods	45.38	50.79	43.54	27.1	23.7	28.9	53.11	56.79	51.83	28.1	24.4	30.0
of which:												
clothes, footwear, fabrics	12.91	18.76	10.78	28.4	36.9	24.8	16.18	21.94	14.10	30.5	38.6	27.2
furniture and cultural and household appliances	9.18	12.68	7.92	20.2	25.0	18.2	7.29	9.90	6.35	13.7	17.4	12.3
medicines	3.23	4.07	2.92	7.1	8.0	6.7	4.34	4.97	4.10	8.2	8.8	7.9
building materials	9.13	3.68	11.18	20.1	7.2	25.7	10.08	4.97	11.93	19.0	8.8	23.0
fuel	4.77	2.84	5.50	10.5	5.6	12.6	3.33	2.28	3.71	6.3	4.0	7.2
tobacco goods, makhorka	0.27	0.14	0.31	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.29	0.15	0.33	0.5	0.3	0.6
alcoholic beverages	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.23	0.15	0.25	0.1	-	0.1
services	20.72	31.04	16.97	12.4	14.5	11.3	26.37	37.25	22.44	14.0	16.0	13.0
of which:												
housing and communal services	7.34	11.92	5.67	35.4	38.4	33.4	9.19	15.87	6.77	34.9	42.6	30.2
including payments for :												

	January - September of 2011						January - September of 2012					
	Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:		Per 1 household member, somoni / month	of which:		Per 1 household member, in %	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
dwelling space	0.25	0.58	0.12	3.4	4.8	2.1	0.44	0.98	0.24	4.8	6.2	3.5
communal services	7.09	11.34	5.55	96.6	95.2	97.9	8.75	14.89	6.53	95.2	93.8	96.5
o/w electric energy	4.28	7.13	3.24	60.4	62.9	58.4	5.05	8.91	3.65	57.7	59.8	55.9
personal services	1.53	1.77	1.38	7.4	5.7	8.1	1.73	1.65	1.76	6.6	4.4	7.8
o/w repair and individual manufacture of clothes and footwear	0.34	0.53	0.27	22.2	29.9	19.6	0.43	0.38	0.45	24.9	23.0	25.6
cultural and educational services	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1
payments for education	0.79	1.63	0.49	3.8	5.3	2.9	1.32	1.92	1.11	5.0	5.2	4.9
payments for medical services	0.71	0.80	0.67	3.4	2.6	3.9	1.08	1.23	1.04	4.1	3.3	4.6
payments for treatment in sanatoria and health resorts, including rest	0.08	0.20	0.04	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.4	0.3	0.5
transport services	7.59	10.65	6.48	36.6	34.3	38.2	9.59	11.70	8.84	36.4	31.4	39.4
communication services	2.46	3.26	2.16	11.9	10.5	12.7	3.06	3.98	2.74	11.6	10.7	12.2
legal services	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taxes, due, and other payments	4.08	8.49	2.46	2.2	3.6	1.5	4.37	9.56	2.48	2.1	3.8	1.3
Other expenditures	13.56	9.19	15.21	7.3	4.0	9.0	12.87	8.13	14.62	6.3	3.3	7.7

continued

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES
in January-September of 2011 (according to sampling household budget survey), in %**

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which, households, having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	2952	16775	27	124	283	476	2042	2465	698	747	551	469
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somon) :												
below 80.00	8.9	12.1	3.7	1.6	2.6	2.1	11.9	10.5	2.6	7.0	13.3	24.3
80.01-100.00	12.3	14.5	3.7	1.6	4.2	3.8	16.1	13.6	8.0	12.5	16.3	20.7
100.01-120.00	12.6	14.1	3.7	5.7	4.6	9.5	14.9	14.0	9.9	13.5	18.7	15.6
120.01-140.00	11.3	11.8	3.7	-	7.4	11.3	12.6	12.0	11.8	13.8	12.7	9.0
140.01-160.00	10.5	10.6	3.7	7.3	8.5	9.7	11.3	11.0	9.6	10.0	13.6	11.5
160.01-180.00	7.3	6.9	7.4	4.8	7.4	10.1	6.8	7.5	9.9	9.1	5.1	4.1
180.01-200.00	6.6	6.0	3.7	5.7	7.8	6.1	6.6	5.9	7.6	6.8	4.5	3.6
200.01-220.00	5.5	4.8	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	4.8	5.3	7.9	5.0	4.5	2.8
220.01-240.00	5.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	5.3	9.2	4.1	4.7	5.3	6.6	3.3	2.4
240.01-260.00	3.4	2.8	3.7	4.0	6.4	6.3	2.5	3.0	4.9	3.4	2.4	0.6
260.01-280.00	2.5	2.0	-	4.8	5.3	4.8	1.5	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.1	1.5
280.01-300.00	2.6	1.8	7.4	12.1	5.3	5.0	1.1	1.7	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.6
300.01-320.00	1.6	1.1	14.8	4.0	4.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	-
320.01-340.00	1.6	1.3	-	3.2	3.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.8	1.3	0.6
340.01-360.00	1.2	0.9	3.7	5.7	4.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
360.01-380.00	1.1	0.9	-	5.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.4
380.01-400.00	0.5	0.4	3.7	-	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.7	-	-
400.01-420.00	0.9	0.7	3.7	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	-	0.4
420.01 and more	4.5	2.9	22.3	19.3	11.3	8.0	1.6	3.2	5.6	3.9	0.6	1.7

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN THEM BY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES
in January-September of 2012 (according to sampling household budget survey), in %**

	Number of households surveyed	Population in them	Households consisting of:					Households having children below 16	of which households having			
			1 person	2 persons	3 person	4 persons	5 and more persons		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 and more children
Total number	3000	17153	26	105	292	477	2100	2561	686	818	552	505
of which those with monthly per capita expenditures (somoni) :												
below 80.00	4.7	6.7	-	1.0	0.7	1.5	6.2	5.3	1.3	3.4	5.6	13.6
80.01-100.00	8.6	10.8	3.8	1.9	2.4	1.9	11.4	9.5	4.5	7.8	12.2	16.4
100.01-120.00	10.9	13.2	-	1.0	4.5	3.8	14.1	12.1	7.5	8.1	16.7	19.9
120.01-140.00	11.8	12.9	-	1.0	3.4	7.5	14.6	12.7	9.5	13.4	13.5	15.6
140.01-160.00	11.1	11.2	11.5	1.9	7.2	11.9	11.9	11.8	10.2	14.6	13.1	8.5
160.01-180.00	9.2	9.1	-	5.7	7.5	10.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	11.3	9.1	7.1
180.01-200.00	7.3	6.8	-	4.8	7.5	8.4	7.2	7.4	8.8	8.2	6.9	4.9
200.01-220.00	5.8	5.4	-	4.8	7.2	7.5	5.4	5.9	7.5	6.4	5.6	3.0
220.01-240.00	5.5	4.7	3.8	8.6	7.5	8.2	4.4	5.1	8.1	4.1	3.6	4.3
240.01-260.00	3.7	3.0	7.7	4.8	6.8	7.1	2.5	3.3	6.5	2.7	2.2	0.8
260.01-280.00	3.5	2.9	-	10.5	5.1	4.2	2.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	2.0	1.0
280.01-300.00	2.5	2.2	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.4	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.5	1.0
300.01-320.00	2.4	1.9	-	6.7	5.1	3.8	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.8	0.5	0.6
320.01-340.00	2.0	1.5	3.8	2.9	6.8	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.6
340.01-360.00	1.4	1.2	3.8	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.6
360.01-380.00	1.3	1.0	11.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
380.01-400.00	1.1	0.9	7.7	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.3	-	-
400.01-420.00	0.7	0.5	-	3.8	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
420.01 and more	6.5	4.2	42.3	30.5	15.8	10.5	2.6	4.5	7.9	5.2	2.5	0.6

APPENDIX 9. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

(according to sampling household budget surveys)

(per month, kg)

	<i>January-September of 2011</i>			<i>January-September of 2012</i>		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		Urban area	Rural area		Urban area	Rural area
Bread products	13.11	12.17	13.47	12.82	11.48	13.30
Potatoes	2.72	2.61	2.76	2.85	2.90	2.83
Vegetables and melons	7.53	8.00	7.36	7.72	7.96	7.63
Fruits and berries, including dry	2.38	1.91	2.55	2.56	1.85	2.83
Sugar and confectionary	1.26	1.25	1.28	1.15	0.99	1.31
Meat and meat products	0.92	1.26	0.76	0.91	1.19	0.81
Fish products	0.01	0.03	-	0.01	0.02	0.01
Milk and dairy products	5.53	4.64	5.76	5.01	3.41	5.60
Eggs (pieces)	4	5	3	4.43	5.15	4.17
Vegetable oil and margarine	1.17	1.12	1.19	1.21	1.19	1.22

**FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

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